THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 105. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP

Decided at Last.

GIBBONS GOES OUT.

heppard Slips In.

UDGE ALLISON'S OPINION.

The Court Declares Sheppard to Have Been Elected by a Majority of 13 Votes.

urt of Quarter Sessions—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Paxson.

This morning all the Judges appeared upon he bench, and before a large audience Judge llison proceeded to deliver the opinion of the ourt in the above mentioned case, declaring r. Sheppard to have been elected by a majority f 13. The opinion is as follows:—

On the 16th day of October, 1869, this Court ecided that Charles Gibbons, at the general ection held on the second Tuesday of October, 68, had been elected District Attorney for the ity and county of Philadelphia, over Furman heppard, by a majority of sixty-eight votes.

At the same term of the Court, on the 28th ay of October, Furman Sheppard presented his etition, which was allowed to be filed, in which is set forth that he had made an examination f the tables and estimates upon which the judgent of the Court was based, and had discoered therein a number of omissions and arithetical and clerical errors, to the extent of 112 otes, showing that the petitioner was the duly ected District Attorney by a majority of not ss than 44 votes. The prayer is for a reamination of the count and the judgment tered thereon, and that the Court will declare hat is the true vote and majority of the petiner.

This we could not have done at that time, for reason that Mr. Sheppard had, by *certiorari*, moved the case from this Court into the preme Court. It was no longer under our ntrol so as to enable us to change the judgent which had been entered, further than to that the true record was sent to the court ve. We probably could have corrected a stake apparent upon the face of the proceeds where there was anything to correct by, or ere there was a plain error in the arithmetic the Court, and to this extent we would have ourselves authorized to interfere with the ord before certifying it to the Supreme Court, t had been regarded as important to thus infere with our judgment pending the appeal. these clerical errors would not have nged the result, we deemed it t to await the decision upon the *certiorari*. rther than this we could not have gone, bese the writ in effect was a *supersedeas*. Our ds were tied by the act of the petitioner, and this reason we paused after the argument d upon the petition, both upon the merits and n the law of the case as it then stood pracally removed to the court above, though the ord had not in fact been made up and sent o the Supreme Court. If we had done othere, we would have exposed ourselves to a rge of contempt of the higher court, or our ceedings would at least be void after service he writ. 12 Mod. 384. The authorities are entirely consistent as to the light in which action would have been regarded in the rt of errors, but they all agree that after ice, and until the record is sent k nothing can be done, except correct a plain mistake, and correction can only be made for the purpose nabling the Court to obey the command to d up the record, which means the correct the true record. A misprision of the clerk mistake of the Court is the limit of our hority over the record after the *certiorari* been lodged in our court; unless, indeed, the gment has begun to be executed before ser, in which case the execution proceeds uncted by the *certiorari*. This, however, has application to the case of a contested elec, in which the court who are required to r and determine on the merits have nothing lo with the execution of their judgment. power terminates with the judgment or ree.

he case of Ewing vs. Thompson, 7 Wright, is a conclusive authority upon this point. as the case of a *certiorari* allowed by the reme Court to the judgment of this Court in matter of the contested election of Thomp vs. Ewing. The Court say the effect of the t was to stay further proceedings in the court ow. Originally in fact, and now always in ory at least, it takes the record out of the tody of the inferior court and leaves nothing re to be prosecuted or enforced by execun.

certiorari after judgment, like a writ of or, is, in fact, a new suit. It enables him o obtains it to aver errors in the record oved, not to retry the facts in the Court ve. A judgment in it may be followed by a ial in the Court below; if the errors in law sustained. This principle was reaffirmed by decision of the Supreme Court in the pret case, the Court refusing to look beyond record, and the principles of law upon which rendered our decision. But it has been ased that our power to re-examine the case, to alter our judgment upon the merits, or to correct mistakes, is at an end, and that prayer of Mr. Sheppard for a rehearing must this reason be refused.

he common law principle that after the term which a judgment has been entered from ch an appeal may be taken by writ of error otherwise, it cannot be disturbed or changed, been invoked in support of the objections. phens vs. Cowan, 6 Watts, 513, contains a ng assertion of this doctrine. But it is even qualified to some extent. The qualifica is contained in the statement that it would oing too far to hold that the court may not, re any proceeding has been had upon the gment, correct a mere mistake that has en in entering it, differently from what was nded and, perhaps, directed. The on upon which the general prine is maintained is that it is the of the court in error when they reverse dgment to give such judgment as the court w ought to have given. This shows that the ciple is not applicable to the case before us: he Supreme Court are, as they have stated, lly powerless to correct any error of fact in ntested election. Stephens vs. Cowan, and authorities there cited apply to cases in ch the court above can grant relief by a ection of the judgment, which they cannot this case, for the cause assigned in the ion. They cannot do here what it is said Mod., 3, the judges are to perform, "to m as well as to affirm or reverse," and to peedy justice to the parties. In Castle vs. nolds (10 Watts, 52) the doctrine sought to plied against the petitioner is stated thus: "A judgment obtained by trial and verdict is, except in very special cases, out of the power of the court after the time at which it was entered." This admits there are special cases in which after the term ended the power may be exercised. In Dyott vs. The Commonwealth (5 Wharton, 80) the doctrine laid down is applicable to a judgment in the Quarter Sessions upon a verdict of guilty, and is in some respects analogous to the case of Commonwealth vs. Maloy (7 P. F. Smith, 291).

Catlin vs. Smith, 2 Watts, 379, is the strongest Pennsylvania decision cited against the power of the court to go back upon its judgment and open it for the correction of errors and mistakes. But there three years after judgment the rule to open was granted, and at the succeeding term after that was made absolute. The decision of the court was that the day of discretion was past. It was admitted that the opening of a judgment was not the matter for correction on a writ of error, and that only for *excess* of power such order could be annulled in error. To the same purpose are the cases of Baily vs. Musgrave, 2 S. & R., 220, and Huston vs. Mitchell, 14 S. & R., 310. In Catlin vs. Robinson, Gibson, C. J., expresses himself in very strong terms against the exercise of the power, remarking: "The act imposing a limitation on writs of error would be of little account, if an inferior court might do at discretion what a court of last resort dare not do by the exercise of its legitimate prerogative." In Freeman W. Franah, 12 Com. Bench, 413, it is laid down that only where delay in signing judgment arises from the act of the court, can it be entered, *nunc pro tunc*, two terms after verdict. But admitting the full force of the principle which is invoked as restrictive of the power of the court over a judgment at a subsequent term, we do not think that is to be applied with the same strictness, if at all, to a statutory proceeding in the nature of a public inquiry, complaining of a public wrong, in which, though individual citizens are interested, the community have a much greater concern, and in which the court in error cannot correct a mistake upon the merits, committed by the court below. If relief for this cause cannot be given by the tribunal in which the proceeding is instituted, which alone can decide upon the testimony and enter judgment upon the facts as they find them, then there is not only no remedy for the suitor, but, what is even worse, the court itself is chained to its error, and cannot right itself even when the mistake is beyond question. From such a conclusion of law, founded upon a state of facts entirely dissimilar from any which can arise in an election contest, we dissent; and if it has heretofore been thought by the Court that such fetters bind them when an appeal is made for relief against error in fact made by the Court, it is time that such fetters were rent asunder and the necessary freedom to correct such mistakes proclaimed. The liberty must, however, have its limits. The application, on its face, must show that it is well founded. It is strictly an appeal to the discretion of the Court, and may be allowed or refused on the exercise of a sound discretion. It is a proceeding which is not to be favored except upon the plainest exhibition of a *prima facie* case, requiring the interposition of the Court to correct an error. A contrary course tends to prolong controversy in regard to the title to office, in which the interests of the public are placed in peril. A strict adherence to rule should be required in every such application.

But the conclusion at which we have arrived as to our power to reconsider and reform our decree is not without authority to support it. In Cannon vs. Reynolds, 5 Ellis, and Blackburn, 301, Lord Campbell asserts a general equity jurisdiction of the Court over their judgments. Colridge, Justice, concurred, and added that the practice was near now inveterate, and of every day occurrence, to set aside judgment, whether regular or irregular, whether after execution or before, which, he remarked, showed their jurisdiction to do this. Crompton, Justice, agreed that the power could be exercised, but the application must be made within a reasonable time after judgment is acted on.

In Usher vs. Dansey, 4 Maul & Seliom, 94, an amendment was allowed after judgment was given in a former term, and a writ of error was brought thereon, and pending error. The amendment was to correct a misprision of the clerk.

The Court in Longfield and Townsend, Excq. R. (Irish), 70, in the case of Galwas vs. Banon, allowed petition to amend notes of decree, without withdrawing appeal.

In this State it has been held that, after error brought on a judgment of the District Court or Common Pleas, the application for leave to amend may be made to each of those courts, while the record remains in it, though the writ of error has been shown to the court. Frony vs. Stone, 2 Dallas, 184; same case, 1 Yates, 186. The amendment was allowed on the authority of Pickwood vs. Wright, Henry Blackstone, 643. In Spackman vs. Byers, 6 S. and R., 385, the record was sent back for amendment. Rhoads vs. Commonwealth, 3 Harris, 276, decides that amendment can be allowed after term at which judgment is signed. Gibson, C. J., says the notion to the contrary is exploded, and has yielded to necessity, reason, and common sense. The court in which judgment is entered may allow amendment of the record, even after error as between the parties. Crutchen vs. Com., 6 Whar. 340; Chewes' Appeal 9 W. S. S., 152. See also 1 Dallas, 133-5; 5 Binney, 60; 5 Burr, 273.

These authorities make it abundantly clear that the Court possessed the most ample power to allow the petition of Mr. Sheppard to be filed, and some of them would seem to indicate that the correction of errors and mistakes, if not a correction of the judgment, might have been made after *certiorari* service, and before the record of the cause was sent up. But the latest case, and the one strictly analogous to that which we are now considering, of Ewing vs. Thompson, holds the contrary doctrine, asserting that our proceeding would have been void, if, indeed, such action would not have placed us in contempt. We were, therefore, required to rest until the decision of the Supreme Court upon the case as it was heard on *certiorari*, and we thought it was but respectful and proper that we should pause while it was before Judge Read upon a motion for a special injunction to restrain Mr. Sheppard from further proceeding to prosecute to hearing and decree the matters set up in his petition.

The way is now clear for such action as this court, after mature consideration, has decided ought to be taken, in order to ascertain the truth of the averments contained in the petition to reform our decree.

Upon the pleadings we have nothing before us but the original and amended petitions of Mr. Sheppard. Mr. Gibbons disclaiming upon the last argument, in open court, all responsibility for the paper, entitled answers to Mr. Sheppard's petitions for a rehearing, which were before the court upon the former argument. Following the disavowal of Mr. Gibbons, these answers were, with leave of the court, withdrawn by Mr. Mann, who was counsel for Mr. Gibbons. We might therefore content ourselves with an examination of the matters contained in the first and second petitions of Mr. Sheppard, there being no reply or answer before the court, although the statements contained in the answers, which were considered at great length upon the first argument, are in fact, if not in form, before us.

It was admitted by counsel representing both of the parties to the proceeding that the purging of the polls had heretofore proceeded upon an erroneous basis. That instead of deducting the illegal vote from majorities it should in each case have been deducted from the whole vote in the division; and that the mode upon which results were obtained in the former hearing worked to the disadvantage of the petitioner.

To this error into which counsel on both sides fell, upon which their calculations were based, and upon which their arguments were constructed, is to be attributed, in part, the results declared in the former opinion of the Court. And it is by an abandonment of this conceded mistake, and the adoption of a rule now admitted to be the correct mode of purging a poll of its illegal votes, that a more accurate conclusion of this protracted and vexatious litigation has been reached.

Out of nearly two thousand pages of testimony, assessment lists, tally lists, and lists of voters for each election division, the manifest ignorance, bias, and evident falsehood of many of those who were required to testify before the Examiners, it is often difficult in the extreme, and often impossible, to get at the truth of the controversy. As an illustration of this remark, it may be stated that every calculation or table of results which has been prepared by counsel have differed the one from the other. Upon the rehearsing, we have had in effect four statements prepared by counsel for the petitioner, two answers afterwards withdrawn, and two statements submitted by Mr. Gibbons, every one differing in statement and conclusion. We can claim to have given the case a most careful examination, with all these lights to aid us. In this examination we have adhered firmly to the principles contained in the opinion of the Court which was delivered by Judge Brewster. In nothing have they been varied or departed from. We have confined ourselves to the correction of the account, where figures have been required to be placed into it, in consequence of accidental oversight; with an abandonment of an admitted error in the mode of stating the account in purging a poll, and with the revision of our judgment upon the evidence, as to whether votes to be received or rejected are legal or illegal votes.

The strictest line of proof has been applied to every voter, and the result of the investigation will be stated in summing up the corrected tables of the divisions to which our attention been directed.

We have refused credits which have been claimed in every instance, in which the testimony as to the voters, who were *prima facie* illegal, did not show that at *the time* at which they offered to deposit their ballots the offer was supported by the proof which the law demands. The vouching by election officers without making the requisite proof in each case, we rejected.

We hold that to enter upon the list of voters that a voter was vouched for by a person whose name is written upon the list, is not in itself a full compliance with the law. In no case has a vote been counted as legal where the proof showed that a person who was assessed as residing at a place designated upon the assessment list had removed therefrom before the election, unless it was established by evidence that he had not removed from the election division.

We place to the credit of Mr. Sheppard thirty of the thirty-five votes of naturalized citizens which were refused because the voters held certificates of naturalization issued by the Supreme Court. This credit of thirty six is reduced by six, because it is admitted and allowed by the petitioner. The full credit was given to Mr. Fox in the decision of the Court, which was made in October last. The thirty-six votes were allowed because we regarded the polls as to those voters closed against them.

They offered to vote, and were in place to be challenged upon every ground of qualification, but were turned away from the polls upon the single objection that they had been naturalized in the Supreme Court. The proofs were that they intended to vote for the petitioner. As to these voters, Judge Brewster remarks:—It is established by thirty-six persons that their votes were rejected, although they were duly naturalized, and that they would have voted for the respondents.

Beyond all question, these votes should now be credited to the incumbents. The papers they produced were genuine certificates issued by the Prothonotary, under the seal of the highest court of our State. No other tribunal should or can impeach its judgments, and they established the right of each of these witnesses to his vote if otherwise qualified. And if they were not otherwise qualified, under the peculiar circumstances which surrounded them, we hold that this ought to have been shown by the contestants.

It was not pretended but that the admission of these votes was exceptional, and rested upon a different ground from that upon which other votes had been credited to the incumbents. We decided to place them in the count, unless they were shown to be illegal, giving to them all the presumption which belongs to those whose legal *prima facies* are established. Of the hundreds who were claimed by the incumbents as wrongfully rejected, for the same reason, 20 are all who were called, and the fair presumption is they were all who could, with safety to the incumbents, be called to testify that they intended to vote the Democratic ticket. These 36 were allowed. The rest of this claim, which, as Judge Brewster remarked, "was founded on multiplication of guesses," we rejected. In our judgment no good reason has been presented which would require us to alter our opinion as to these votes. The oversight as to this credit to the number of 30 votes is now allowed to Mr. Sheppard.

In the Eighth division of the Ninth ward there was error in charging 14 illegal votes too many to Mr. Sheppard. The testimony shows that 19 fraudulent and 14 unassessed votes were polled during the last three hours. The vote of these hours was purged to the number of 47. It should have been 33. There was charged 14 fraudulent votes, in addition to the 19, but the evidence fails to satisfy us of the correctness of this conclusion. On the contrary, we are convinced that they are included in the 19 false personations of the three hours, the vote of which has been purged. There is an admitted error in Mr. Sheppard's favor of 5 votes in the Sixteenth division of the Twentieth ward.

The laborious portion of the duty which we have been required to perform was the labor of re-examining and carefully weighing the testimony as to the individual votes which were claimed by the petitioner, in a readjustment of the account of debit and credit, in the Eighth division of the Ninth ward, the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward, the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward, and in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward.

The credits which we give to Mr. Gibbons consist of error in striking out the hourly return from Second division of First ward of seven votes.

A similar error in the Tenth division of the First ward of eleven votes.

We reduce the charge against him of 52 illegal votes to 41, a credit of 11 votes.

To this is to be added the credit of 6, deducted from the 36 votes of naturalized citizens credited to Mr. Fox.

We do not allow the credit of 5 votes claimed by Mr. Gibbons in his statement submitted to the Court, of an error which Mr. Gerhart, on page 96 of C. T. states is to be found on the tally list for the ninth hour of the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward. An examination of the tally list shows there is no such error.

The result of our investigation is stated as follows:—

If we confine ourselves to the petition and po not look at anything outside of it, Mr. Sheppard's majority is thirty-five (35) votes.

But to restate the account on the basis of mistakes of omission and overcharge, as well as errors in purging the polls, it will stand thus:—

Mr. Sheppard is to be credited with—

Naturalization vote	36	
Error in 16th division of Twentieth ward (admitted)	5	
Error in purging the poll 8th division of Ninth ward	19	
Error in purging poll 7th division of Seventeenth ward	39	
Error in purging poll 4th division of Twenty-fifth ward	3	
Error in purging poll 6th division of Seventeenth ward	13	
		— 115
There is a deduction claimed by Mr. Sheppard for two illegal votes, John P. Pole and John F. Pole, Jr., in Fourth division, Third Ward. These are not in the original petition. If allowed, credit should be given for John F. Pole only, the son is not shown to have voted	1	
		— 102
Leaving for Mr. Sheppard a majority of		13

It therefore becomes our duty, and we do hereby declare and decree that, at the general election held on the second Tuesday of October, 1868, Furman Sheppard, having received the highest number of legal votes, was duly and legally elected to the office of District Attorney for the city of Philadelphia. And we do further order, that the decree of the 16th of October, 1869, of this Court, wherein it is stated that Charles Gibbons was the duly elected District Attorney, be set aside and annulled, and that the decree now made, declaring the election of Furman Sheppard to the office of District Attorney, shall be substituted, and stand for the decree which is hereby set aside and annulled.

Immediately after the announcement of this decree Judge Allison administered the oath of office to Mr. Sheppard.

Important Patent Case Decided.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.

Fuller vs. Sibley & Stoops. Patent case. Motion for injunction to restrain defendants from making and selling the Goderich tuckmaker, an appendage to sewing machines. Patent was granted to Fuller June 5, 1860, and Goderich, of Chicago, was licensee. Injunction was granted. Harding for plaintiff. Mariner for defendant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, May 3, 1870.

The bank statement for the week shows a continued flow of currency towards this city. The deposits have increased $990,822; the legal-tenders, $614,509; and specie, $184,079. The expansion in loans fails to keep pace with the increase in resources, owing to the lack of the usual business demand for money, but they are greater than the previous week by $223,522. This large addition to the banking facilities insures an easy money market for some time to come, with a corresponding ease in the rates. We quote on call at 5@6 per cent., and prime discounts at 6@7 per cent.

Gold opened and continued weak up to noon, the sales ranging from 114⅜@114⅝. The decline is mainly due to the increased sales of gold by the U. S. Treasury during the present month.

Government bonds, in sympathy with gold, show a decline of about one-half, as compared with closing sales yesterday.

There was very little doing at the Stock Board, and prices fell off. Small sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 102¾.

Reading Railroad sold at 50·44@50·56; Pennsylvania Railroad was rather stronger; sales at 58¼; Camden and Amboy was dull and weak, small sales at 120½; Lehigh Valley was taken at 55¾@55⅞, and Philadelphia and Erie at 28½. The chief bids were 43 for Little Schuylkill; 13½ for Catawissa and 37½ for preferred do.

In the miscellaneous list the sales were unimportant and prices generally weak.

—Dividends have been declared this morning by our city banks, as follows:—

Southwark National Bank	8 per cent.
Commercial National Bank	5 "
Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	5 "
National Bank of Commerce	5 "
Corn Exchange National Bank	6 "
Mechanics' National Bank	6 "
Commonwealth National Bank	5 "
City National Bank	6 "
Corn Exchange National Bank	6 "
Philadelphia National Bank	7 "
National Bank of Republic	5 "
Commonwealth National Bank	5 "

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$11000 C & A m 6s,89 94	29 sh Leh V R..... 55⅞
$2800 City 6s, N.ls.102¾	142 do.......ls. 55¾
$1000 Elmira 7s.... 94	1 do......... 55⅞
$2000 Pittsburg 4s.. 57	400 sh Read R...ls.50·56
$11000 Phil & E 7s.ls.	33 do....... 50½
b5.. 92	500 do......ls. 50½
$1000 do.......... 92	100 do.....b30. 50⅝
$2000 C & Am 6s, 89. 88½	200 do 50⅜
10 sh Bk of N Am.	200 do..ls.b60. 50⅜
s5wn....228	200 do.......ls. 50½
60 sh Cent Trans.. 50½	200 do.s5wn&i.50·44
5 sh Cam & A R.	100 do ....b10.50·44
s5wn....120½	100 do......b5. 50⅜
100 sh Penna R.... 58¼	500 do......b5. 50⅜
71 do..c&p.ls. 58¼	100 sh O C& A R.b30 42½
100 sh Ph & E R.s5. 28½	

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅞@117; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅞@112⅛; do., 1864, 111@111⅛; do., 1865, 111⅛@111½; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 113⅝@113⅞; 1868, 113⅜@113⅞; do., 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; Cur. 6s, 112⅜@112⅝. Gold, 114⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114⅜	10·40 A. M.	114⅜
10·10 "	114⅝	11·05 "	114⅜
10·25 "	114½	11·15 "	114¼
10·30 "	114⅝	11·55 "	114⅝

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"A brief paragraph in a Washington letter this morning, announcing that Treasurer Spinner had sold the gold belonging to the sinking and special fund now in its custody led to an inquiry at the Sub-Treasury here this morning, when it was discovered that $1,000,000 in gold—the coin equivalent of the May coupons held by Mr. Spinner in the fund referred to—and been sold in the Gold Room on Saturday through a Wall street firm of brokers, and the proceeds reinvested in Government bonds to be added to the fund. Hereupon certain parties, inimical to Mr. Boutwell and the Government generally, endeavored to magnify a very trifling matter into an affair of State policy as affecting the finances of the country. Mr. Boutwell was denounced for reviving the secret sale system of Mr. McCulloch, and for wilfully violating his express policy of advertised sales. Doubtless Mr. Boutwell was ignorant of Mr. Spinner's procedure, or, if so, regarded it as the best way of converting the coin belonging to the Sinking Fund. The very parties who cry out against this alleged secret sale are well aware that upon any day the Government advertises to sell a million of gold every dollar bid for may be sold even if the total proposals should be for ten millions. As to the secrecy of the transaction, the order was given through the mails to Assistant Treasurer Folger, who applied to the nearest and next-door broker and executed the commission of Mr. Spinner. The latter gentleman was desirous of clearing up the Sinking Fund account for the 1st of May, and sold out his loose gold in order to make the character of the fund uniform for the debt statement.

"The influences of the matters referred to above were felt in the various markets with more or less effect. The Government list on the early announcement of the large Treasury purchases for May was strongly active, the 67's leading the way to 114⅛ as against 113 on Saturday. Later in the day, with the decline in gold and the unsettled feeling arising from the discovery of the Government transactions on Saturday, the market reacted; but upon the showing of the heavy reduction in the public debt prices became strong again.

"The gold market was strong upon the light gold sales proposed for May as contrasted with the general expectation, based on the ability of the Government to sell, and the price touched 115⅛ soon after the opening of the board. The private sale of gold on Saturday became known about noon, when the price declined to 114½, the speculators for a decline exaggerating the action of Mr. Spinner. As soon as the real character of the transaction became known the price advanced to 115⅛, but upon the flattering exhibit of the reduction in the public debt fell off to and closed at 114⅝.

"The foreign exchange market was nominally lower, but in reality firmer. The leading bankers reduced their rates for sixty days' sterling to 109⅛, as against 109⅜ at the close of last week. While they kept the rates at the latter figure, the market was rather freely supplied with bills out of second hands.

"There was a better demand for money, and all new transactions on stocks occurred at six per cent., which rate was readily obtained by lenders who kept their money until after two o'clock. On Governments the rate was four to five per cent. The increased activity is due to a local movement in money among the people generally, with whom the beginning of May is a season for the settlement of real estate and many other business contracts. Commercial paper was selling at 6½ to 7½ per cent. discount for prime double names."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Lynch Law in the West.

A Long Chapter of Outrages.

Abandoned Property in the South.

A Highly Important Decision.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Supreme Court Decision.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the case of the United States against Edward Padelford, appeal from the Court of Claims. The appeal brought before the court a claim under the Captured and Abandoned Property act of March 12, 1863, for half the proceeds paid into the Treasury of the United States of twelve hundred and ninety-three bales of cotton, captured at Savannah, turned over to a Treasury agent, and sold under that act. The Court says in conclusion:—

It follows that at the time of the seizure of the petitioner's property he was purged of whatever offense against the laws of the United States he had committed by the acts mentioned in the findings, and relieved from any penalty which he might have incurred. It follows, further, that if the property had been seized before the oath was taken, the faith of the Government was pledged to its restoration upon the taking of the oath in good faith.

We cannot doubt that the petitioner's right to the property in question at the time of the seizure was perfect, except against the acts of the military commanders, and that it is made absolutely perfect by pardon, notwithstanding the seizure. But it has been suggested that the property was captured in fact, if not lawfully, and that the proceeds having been paid into the Treasury of the United States the petitioner is without a remedy in the Court of Claims, unless proof is made that he gave no aid or comfort to the Rebellion. The suggestion is ingenious, but we do not think it sound. The sufficient answer to it is that after the pardon no offense connected with the Rebellion can be imputed to him.

If, in other respects, the petitioner made the proof which under the act entitled him to a decree for the proceeds of his property, the law makes the proof of pardon a complete substitute for proof that he gave no aid or comfort to the Rebellion. A different construction would, as it seems to us, defeat the manifest intent of the proclamation and of the act of Congress which authorized it. Under the proclamation and the act, the Government became a trustee, holding the proceeds of the petitioner's property for his benefit; and having been fully reimbursed for all expenses incurred in that character, loses nothing by the judgment, which simply awards to the petitioner what is his own.

These views require the affirmance of the judgment of the Court of Claims, and it is accordingly affirmed.

Naval Orders.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Commodore Henry Walke has transferred the command of the naval station of Mound City, Illinois, temporarily, to the senior line officer present, until the arrival of Commodore William Smith, ordered there to command.

The leave of absence of Passed Assistant Paymaster Francis J. Painter, now in Europe, has been extended six months by Secretary Robeson.

The Secretary of the Navy has revoked the order dismissing Boatswain Herman Peters, late of the Iroquois.

The President to-day nominated Ensign Jerome E. Morse to be a master in the navy, to rank next after Master B. F. Tilley.

A marine general court-martial has been ordered to convene at the Washington Navy Yard on the 5th inst., to be composed of the following members:—Major A. J. Nicholson, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Heywood, Captain and Brevet Major George Dufter, 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Willace, 2d Lieutenant B. Reeves Russell, and 1st Lieutenant W. B. Renney, Judge Advocate.

The Time for Adjourning Congress.

The House, by twenty majority, passed the resolution to-day to adjourn on the 4th of July. This is not expected to pass the Senate, and many members voted for it merely to hurry up business. The general opinion is that an adjournment will be had about the first of August.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Lynch Law in Montana.

HELENA, Montana, May 2.—This morning a meeting of citizens was called to decide what should be done with the prisoners, A. Lecompton and James Wilson, who had been identified by Mr. Lenhart as the man they robbed and attempted to murder on the night of April 27. The meeting was first addressed by District Judge Semmes, who strongly protested against any interference with the law, declaring that the time for vigilance committees had passed, and advising the people to disperse. The meeting was then addressed by several of the leading citizens, who insisted that it was necessary for the public safety to strike terror to the rest of the band of outlaws, known to exist in the community, and that immediate and decisive action should be taken in the present case.

The meeting then selected a committee of twenty-four persons to try the case, and upon coming before the committee the prisoners confessed their crime, from which it appears that the robbery and murder of Mr. Lenhart were deliberately planned by them. At 2 P. M. the committee reported that both the prisoners were guilty, and sentenced them to be hanged at 4·30, and at that hour over 3000 persons were congregated at the hangman's tree. At 5 P. M. the wagon on which the prisoners stood, with ropes about their necks, was driven from under them, and frontier justice was satisfied. The citizen's meeting was not a vigilance committee, and the whole affair was conducted in a quiet but determined manner, and no one questions the justice both of the trial and verdict.

Another Desperate Outrage.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 2.—Captain W. R. Story, Deputy United States Marshal, was shot and instantly killed to-day by a desperado named Hawes, whom he was about to arrest. An armed posse has gone in pursuit of the murderer.

FROM THE WEST.

Bloody Affair in St. Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—A correspondent of the Lawrence (Kansas) *Journal* states that a few days since Colonel A. Payne and M. C. Stapleton, influential citizens of Monticello, Kansas, quarrelled about some trivial matter while drinking, and agreed to settle the matter in a dark room. Payne had a knife and Stapleton a revolver. Some citizens upon hearing a pistol shot burst open the door, and found Stapleton with his throat cut and Payne shot through the lungs. Both men are alive, but will probably die.

The Green-eyed Monster.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—John H. Morton, a youth nineteen years old, son of H. C. Morton, banker in this city, shot and killed Dan Powers, a gambler, at a house of ill-fame on Eleventh street, between Main and Reeve streets, kept by Annie Rayburn, yesterday. Jealousy was the cause. Morton surrendered himself, and is in jail.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—M. Ramerez, Peruvian Consul in this city, died to-day of consumption.

The Sutro Tunnel

has reached the depth of 1000 feet, and the work is progressing rapidly.

San Francisco Markets.

Flour quiet at $4·50@5·37½. Choice Wheat, $1·57@1·60. Legal-tenders, 88½.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 3—11·30 A. M.—Consols 94 for both money and account. American securities firm; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88⅛; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 86. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19¼; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10⅞d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

PARIS, May 3.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 74f. 27c.

HAMBURG, May 3.—Petroleum closed firm at 14 marc bancos.

BREMEN, May 3.—Petroleum closed active.

ANTWERP, May 3.—Petroleum opened quiet at 52¼f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 3—1·30 P. M.—Consols 93⅞@94 for both money and account. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 88⅜; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1867, 89⅞. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—1·30 P. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer, but quotations are unchanged. The advices from Manchester are less favorable. California white wheat, 9s. 7d.; red Western, 8s. 2d.; red Winter, 8s. 10d@8s. 11d. The receipts of Wheat for three days have been 21,000 quarters, all American. Corn, 29s. Peas firm. Lard dull. Cheese, 77s. Beef, 111s.

LONDON, May 3.—Sugar afloat easier at 27s. Linseed oil, £32·5s.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 3.—The Flour market is without change worthy of special note. The inquiry for shipment is quite limited, but the home consumers purchased to a moderate extent, principally of the better grades of extra families. The sales foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $4·37½@4·50; extras at $4·75@5·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·12½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·75@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 4000 bushels, part yesterday afternoon's, at $1·30@1·37 for fair and prime Western and Pennsylvania red. Rye ranges from $1·05@1·10 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at $1·10@1·13 in store and afloat. Oats are without change. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 61@64c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark is offered at $27 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron, without finding buyers.

Whisky is steady. 50 barrels Pennsylvania woodbound sold at $1·03 and 100 barrels iron-bound at $1·05@1·10.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands, 23c. Flour—State and Western advanced 5@10c. State, $4·85@6·70; Ohio, $5·20@6·15; Western, $4·85@6·50; Western very firm but unchanged. Wheat advanced 1c.; No. 2 spring, $1·16@1·18; winter red Western, $1·30. Corn dull and declining; new mixed Western, $1·04@1·08. Oats firm; Western, 61@63½c. Beef steady; new plain mess, $12@16; new extra mess, $16@18. Lard firm; steam, in tierces, 16⅛@16⅞c. Mess Pork firm at $29. Whisky quiet at $1·07.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Cotton dull at 22¼@22½c. Flour held firm, and stock scarce. Wheat firm; prime Maryland red, $1·55@1·60. Corn firm and advanced 1c.; white, $1·13@1·15; yellow, $1·12@1·14. Oats firm at 63@65c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Lard, 17¼. Whisky firm at $1·06@1·07.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, May 3.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool; also, steamship Malta.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MAY 3

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........56 | 11 A. M.......69 | 2 P. M........70

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. bark Athena, Bellmer, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Bark John Bright, Crosby, Rotterdam, Souder & Adams.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Outten, New London, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Boston, do.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, Weymouth, do.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport, do.
Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Providence, do.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Salem, do.
Schr Paugusset, Waples, Providence, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 24, Dautrick, Bridgep't, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 10, Adams, Bridgeport, do.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Hope, Meyers, 9 days from Norfolk, with cedar rails to Malone & Sons.

Schr Goddess, Kelley, 7 days from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bro.

Schr Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, 7 days from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bro.

Schr Damon, Johnson, 10 days from Bucksport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr R. Vanneman, Brower, 15 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Annie E. Baker, Barrett, from Great Egg Harbor.

Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, from Boston.

Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, from Salem.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tait, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Barge ——, Seed, 5 days from Federalsburg, Md., with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Bark Guiona, for Philadelphia, passed out from Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, hence, at Manzanillo 21st ultimo.

Schr Arthur Burton, Frohock, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult.

Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

A NEW MICAWBER.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have always understood that Pennsylvania legislators (unlike all other legislators) had a shrewd eye to the main chance in large things, and in every-day life an especial relish for free lunches and free passes. In consequence of some dissension between the principal State railroad companies and the lawmakers at Harrisburg, the latter very useful aids to cheap living have been, it seems, of late "both skerse and high." Senator Lowry, who appears from his recent letter to the colored citizens of Philadelphia to be a man of infinite resources and unusual imaginative powers, in this strait has hit upon a means of locomotion for himself in the future which is certainly sufficiently clear of expense. "My body," he says, "will hardly bear transportation East; I will let it rest on the shores of the lake; but my spirit will march onward to your great celebration in the knapsack of John Brown's soul." Really, this hardly seems fair to John. Senator Lowry might be borne; but how many of Senator Lowry's honorable colleagues at Harrisburg will see fit to follow his example? There's the rub. They are reported to have keen eyes for a good thing, and to follow each other as do sheep the bellwether, wherever there is a saving to be made. There is a vague pathetic belief prevalent that John Brown's soul carried the burden of the war, and bore all the wrongs and sufferings of his people. We are willing to believe this possible, but the additional burden of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and Senator Lowry to boot, would be a weight that God or man would stagger under. In that sleep of death dreams may come, but surely not nightmares such as these.

Senator Lowry's soul, while leaving his body to repose upon the shores of the lake, manifests a remarkable alacrity, not to say friskiness of mood, probably in anticipation of its intended deadheaded journey. Its acquaintance with spiritual matters is both familiar and jocular. After likening its colored earthly correspondents to black steers, mules, and spotted heifers, in a manner which in a less spiritual letter-writer might be objected to as hardly courteous, it assures them that it foresees education for them "both as a manna and a rainbow." That it has a vision of Johnson in the garb of Moses as he led them "rollickingly into Jeff Davis' seat," and that they are henceforth at liberty "to make their beds in hovels or palaces — in heaven or in hell," counselling them, however, before retiring to their couches in the latter places, to hasten to the South, "whose climate, waste lands, and citizens (who have less prejudice against the race than the Northerners) will prove their best friends and" (by way of proving their old historic friendship, we presume) "will draw them into the graves of their ancestors." With any mere earthly adviser we would venture here to differ and urge our new voters to keep out of ancestral graves, and delay making up the aforesaid beds as long as possible; but before a seer gifted with Senator Lowry's powers of foresight and locomotion we are dumb. The Pennsylvania Legislature and the spirit world together are too much for us.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

From the London Saturday Review.

The rebellion in the Red River territory is very annoying, but indignant patriots are hasty in quoting it as a proof of the decline of English spirit. It is of course proper and necessary to protect every part of the empire: but the Red River must be content to rank in national regard after Yorkshire or the Isle of Wight. Few politicians who are called upon to apply a general proposition to an extremely special case had ever heard of the insurgents or their territory before they thought proper to rebel. It now appears that they are peculiarly situated, and that the grievance which they have risen in insurrection to redress is of an exceptional kind. For eight months in the year it is impossible to reach the Red River from the civilized world, except by traversing a part of the dominions of the United States. It is more surprising that an application for a free passage of troops should have been made to the American Government than that it should have been peremptorily refused. In modern times most free countries are inclined to maintain strict neutrality in civil contests amongst their neighbors, and the people of the United States, except in the case of their own civil war, have uniformly been something more than neutral between sovereign powers and insurgents. Their habitual relations with England are not enthusiastically friendly, and it was certain that they would sympathize with the rebel, whatever might be the cause of quarrel. The Americans are also eager for the extension of territory in proportion to the superfluous extent of their possessions; and it has always been to them an uncomfortable reflection that an English colony lay from sea to sea between the States and the North Pole. Mr. Seward's purchase of Russian America was intended to outflank the unwelcome possessors of the higher latitudes, and it may have seemed probable that the Red River rebellion would ultimately transfer another inhospitable tract of land into the hands of the Great Republic. Although it is probable that northwestern newspapers may be disagreeably outspoken on the subject, there is no reason to complain of any public act on the part of responsible authorities. It is not certain that in the converse case the English or Canadian Government would have allowed an American force to traverse its territory; and it was undoubtedly competent to an independent power to refuse any permission of the kind without furnishing just cause of offense. If the rebels should succeed in maintaining themselves in their remote corner of the earth, it will be impossible that they should form an independent State. They would necessarily gravitate to their powerful neighbors; and, if necessary, the process might be accelerated either by buying their leaders or by sending the necessary number of voters across the border to decide upon annexation. The acquisition of Texas was by similar methods effected with perfect ease; and although it is not as easy to dismember the British Empire as to detach province after province from Mexico, it is undeniable that some portions at least of the wide Dominion of Canada are practically indefensible. It is not easy to reconquer even from a handful of adventurers an inaccessible territory; and the difficulty would become indefinitely greater if the attempt involved a contest with the United States. If any attempt is to be made during the short summer to suppress the rebellion, there is no room for delay. The force to be encountered is probably for the present contemptible, if only it can be brought within reach. The Canadian Government appears to have resolved on undertaking the enterprise, and it would be desirable that any possible assistance should be furnished by the Imperial Government. The withdrawal of the garrison from Canada would have prevented the despatch of a contingent, nor would it have been desirable to risk a body of regular troops in so distant and obscure a campaign; but the colonists have a reasonable claim for a contribution in the form of money or of stores.

The insurgents of the Red River are of mixed Indian blood, and it is not known whether their ostensible grievance is the real cause of their disaffection. It is highly probable that the better class of inhabitants is opposed to the insurrection, and the insolent outrage of putting a loyal subject to death for abiding by his allegiance indicates a belief that it is expedient to strike terror into dissidents, and to make the rupture irreparable. The Red River forms a part of the vast territories which were included in the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the insurgents complain that they were transferred to the Dominion of Canada without reference to their wishes or their alleged interests. It had for some time been the object of English statesmen to satisfy the wishes of Canada by inducing the Hudson's Bay Company to part with its anomalous sovereignty, It was asserted that the company discouraged settlement for the purpose maintaining its hunting grounds intact; and there was an apparent anachronism in allowing territorial possession to be a subject-matter of joint-stock enterprise. The Canadians, like the Americans of the United States, were disturbed by seeing on the map, colored in a tint which indicated a separate ownership, a considerable region which appeared to them a part of their natural inheritance; and they had no suspicion that, with the exception of the Indian tribes, the Hudson's Bay Company reigned over any appreciable body of subjects. The controversy which had long pended between the colony and the company was finally adjusted a year ago through the mediation of Lord Granville. The price was settled, and the formal conveyance was effected; but sufficient care has apparently not been taken of personal and local interests. There is reason to believe that some of the servants of the company who are likely to be deprived of their occupation have not been forward in facilitating the transfer of the possessions of their former employers. On their suggestion, or spontaneously, a belief was spread among the scattered inhabitants of the Red River that intruders from Canada were about to enter their country and to occupy the provincial offices. It is scarcely probable that the wealth of the district would have attracted the cupidity of strangers; but it is difficult to make any change without touching upon some vested interest. It would probably have been judicious to reserve some small percentage of the purchase-money to satisfy petty officials, or even for the practice on a small scale of the arts which accomplished the Irish Union. When Mr. Macdougal, the Canadian Governor or Commissioner, appeared to take possession of the provincial Government, he was refused admission to the territory; and as he was not, and indeed could not have been, accompanied by any armed force, he had no choice but to desist after a time from his futile enterprise. A French half-breed has contrived for the present to put himself at the head of a provisional government, and after some hesitation he has committed himself to rebellion by a political murder. There is no longer any room for discussion; and it may be hoped that the impediments to the exercise of force are not insurmountable.

To a certain extent the English Government may be considered under an obligation to guarantee the transfer of the territory to the Dominion, The Hudson's Bay Company was an English incorporation, and its members and officers were exclusively English subjects. The sovereignty of its possessions remained in the Crown somewhat more fully than the corresponding prerogative when it is applied to a great and self-governing colony. The Governor, indeed, was appointed by the company, and there was no English functionary to represent the Imperial authority; but, on the other hand, the company depended for its existence on charters and acts of Parliament which might at any time have been recalled or repealed. The English Government took part in the late negotiation, partly to gratify the wishes of Canada, but also through a desire to break loose from a connection with an anomalous system and with the responsibility which it involved. The principal benefit of the transfer accrued to Canada, but England was a necessary party to the proceeding, and was bound as far as possible to see that it was completed. It is highly desirable that, if the undertaking is not intrinsically impracticable, the insurrection should be forcibly suppressed without delay. The possible risk of complications with the United States concerns England as nearly as Canada. A collision or a quarrel would soon transcend colonial dimensions, especially as American patriots would take more pleasure in insulting England than in interfering with the rights of Canada. If the Red River is once subjected to its new allegiance, the Government of the Dominion may fairly be expected to charge itself with the future vindication of its own authority; but until the territory lately belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company has been reduced into possession, the colony has a claim upon England. The Canadian House of Commons lately rejected by a large majority a proposal that the Dominion should ask the Imperial Government to concede to it the management of its own commercial diplomacy. Yet, although the loyal feeling of the colonists is warm and steady, the local Government is constantly compelled by circumstances to rely more and more on independent action. The main burden of punishing the Red River insurgents will necessarily fall on the Dominion, and the late legislation of the Canadian Parliament on the fisheries has already produced counter demonstrations on the part of the American Government. The despatch of a war vessel by the President, to protect the supposed rights of American fishermen, is in itself perfectly legitimate, but it is probable that the firmness and temper of the Canadian authorities may be severely tested. The legislation over which the Dominion has exclusive control is necessarily affected by the restrictive policy of the United States. Congress declines the renewal of the reciprocity treaty, and even the free-trade party support the system of prohibition in the avowed hope that Nova Scotia, or some other part of the Dominion, may be induced by commercial interest to ask for admission into the Union. The tariff which is now under discussion in the Canadian House of Commons is intended to be in some respects retaliatory, and it will be found in other respects that practical sovereignty in domestic matters involves a certain interference with external relations. Canadian statesmen will not be unequal to the task of reconciling practical necessities with the theory of allegiance to the Imperial Government.

NEW NEWSPAPERS.

From the N. Y. World.

The failure of the *Pall Mall Gazette* as a morning journal has a moral in it which may be beneficially laid to heart by the promoters of new enterprises in journalism on this side of the Atlantic.

Certainly the *Pall Mall* has not failed for any lack of brains in its management. In point of literary ability it has been at the head of English journals. Its articles have not only been well written but they have been carefully read and sought for by men of special information on their several topics. No more luminous discussion has been had in journalism than that of English political and social subjects in its columns. Besides the leaders, in which the *Times* alone rivalled it and in which it usually outshone the *Times*, it had the sense to see that man could not live by heavy leaders alone. It was the first daily paper in Great Britain to add to itself, as a regular department, the editorial paragraphs which have long been characteristic of American newspapers. These were always timely and always well done, and though not always up to the mark of French brilliancy or American "snap," they were ethereal lightness to the previous daily literary food of the solid Briton. The news was always fully summarized in it, and in its mechanical features, as well as in many of its literary features, it was what the theatrical people call an attractive novelty.

Notwithstanding all these attractions it has failed, for no other apparent reason than that its field was already occupied. The "laborers" indeed were plenteous, but the harvest was "few." It could only succeed by wresting from newspapers of a longer date the vantage-ground which that priority of establishment gave them. It attempted to supply the place, in some measure, both of the *Times* and the *Telegraph*. It had more than all the scholarship of the one, and many of the popular features of the other. It was better got up than either of them, and it sold at a price between them. It was an attempt to publish a costly paper of limited interest at a price at which only a cheap paper of general interest could be made successful. The *Telegraph* succeeds because it appeals to the enormous half-educated class and its publication costs comparatively little. The *Times* succeeds because, although its publication is costly and a great part of its contents *caviare* to the general, it has an advertising business which has taken three-quarters of a century to build up, and which makes it a necessity to many to whom other papers are a luxury. The *Pall Mall* failed because it took the tone of the *Times*, without the chance of acquiring the chief support of the *Times*, and sold at a price at which only such a circulation as that attained by the *Telegraph* could be remunerative, without a chance of attaining the popularity of the *Telegraph*. Between these two stools it has fallen to the ground.

The year has made several important contributions to British newspaper necrology. The slow old *Morning Herald* has given up its feeble ghost, though its death presents no marked features of difference from its life. The ardent young *Star*, the "Bright but not particular *Star*" of *Punch*, merged its flittering ray into the *News*. And now the morning edition which was the forlorn hope of the *Pall Mall* has failed, after a brief career of brilliant literary success and gloomy economic disaster.

The *Gazette*, which is the only one of these failures over which there will be any regret, except in the bosoms and pockets of their projectors, aspired to be, according to the prospectus of Thackeray, "a paper written by gentlemen for gentlemen." But the class of conventional gentlemen is limited, in England as elsewhere; and a paper which appeals to them alone must be made successful either by an increase of price or some extraneous means of support, such as the *Times* possesses in its advertisements.

The newspaper is rapidly developing by differentiation. The journals of the future will be of two sorts—a journal for the few, and a journal for the many. The former will be decorous and dear; there is reason to fear that the latter will be cheap and nasty. The one may be a paper "written by gentlemen for gentlemen;" the other by blackguards for blackguards. The impossibilities of journalism in the future will be a high-priced low-toned paper, and a low-priced high-toned paper, such as the *Pall Mall Gazette* tried to be. Those who are projecting or prosecuting either will save their money and their peace of mind by stopping where they are. Indeed, it is not probable that the future of journalism will be in the way of multiplication at all, but only of improvement.

SUBTERRANEAN BROADWAY — WHO OWNS IT?

From the N. Y. Herald.

What an astonishing subterranean puzzle Broadway will be one of these days if all the "grand enterprises" that are promised or threatened shall be completed. There are just three underground railway schemes. With the Arcade Railway, the latest and greatest monstrosity proposed, the public is familiar. It proposes to plough up Broadway and scoop it out to a sufficient depth to run a railway train just beneath the surface, and then make a new surface which will never be in order, so that the public will be indefinitely deprived of the use of the street. There is also what is called the Central Underground Railway, the law authorizing which was passed last year, and is not now repealed or set aside, nor the rights accruing under it in any way provided for by the new law for the Arcade Railway. Yet the bills are clearly inconsistent, and there must inevitably be a collision of claims, for a great part of the line of the Central Underground Railway runs beneath Broadway. The contracts for the construction of the Central Underground Railway are made, and the Arcade Railway cannot, we suppose, very easily oust its predecessor of the right given by law. Can the State, under the Constitution of the United States, pass a law to impair the obligation of these contracts? A third gift of the subterranean regions of Broadway was to the Pneumatic Tube Company; and, though the law under which this company operates has been repealed, we doubt if that can properly be the end of the enterprise. It cannot, certainly, without great injustice, for the company has evidently spent a great deal of money on the faith of the law incorporating it, and there is something fundamentally wrong in the organization of government if the State can thus render worthless all the property of that company without any good reason of public necessity. Here, then, are three subterranean operations under Broadway, and then, before all, there is the public right in the sewers, Croton water pipes, and gas pipes, both for the length of Broadway and crossing it at every cross street. With all this under Broadway something or somebody must suffer, and this, of course, will be the people.

PROGRESS ON THE TARIFF.

From the Missouri Democrat.

The reduction of the duty on railroad iron, carried in Committee of the Whole on motion of Mr. Benjamin of this State, is a legitimate sequence of the reduction of the duty on pig metal. Indeed, if four dollars a ton is to be taken off from the duty on pig, as the committee has voted to do, the rail makers will gain on the cost of the raw material for a ton of rails about six dollars, and with a reduction of the duty on rails only two dollars a ton will still be better off than they now are by four dollars a ton. In other words, the reduction of duties will help them just as much as if four dollars a ton had been added to the duty on rails without any change in other duties. This well illustrates the principle for which we have so earnestly contended, and upon which a majority of the House seems to be acting—that the true way to protect American industry is not to increase but to lessen its burdens. If these changes in the tariff should be adopted by both houses, the burdens of the people would be reduced, first by four dollars a ton on all pig iron consumed, say eight millions of dollars; and second, by two dollars a ton on all railroad iron used, say two millions of dollars; so that the entire reduction of taxes on these two items alone would be ten millions of dollars. Meanwhile, the rolling mills, being in better position than before, would be able to use the cheaper iron more largely, and a portion of the rails now imported from Great Britain would be shut out—not by increase, but by decrease of duties.

The people of the West, to whom cheap transportation, cheap railroads, and cheap iron are prime necessities, would have great cause for thankfulness if these most excellent changes of duty should be carried into effect by the adoption of a bill with the rates on iron as now fixed in committee. Hearty thanks are due from them to General Butler, who moved the reduction on pig iron to five dollars, to Mr. Allison, of Iowa, who moved the reduction on bar and other forms of iron, and to Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, who moved the reduction on railroad iron, and to the good and true men who carried these reforms by their votes. We regret that the votes in the committee are not recorded and cannot be given, but believe they would show that every member from Illinois, every member but two from Missouri, every member from Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, and every member but one from Iowa, voted for the reduction of duties.

Some of the Pennsylvania men still hope to put back the duty on pig iron when the vote is taken in the House. But it is a most encouraging fact for the much-taxed people, and a most discouraging one for the monopolists, that the majority for reduction in committee, though not large, is apparently very sure. A dozen votes have been taken on vital questions, and in each instance the iron ring has been beaten, though the majority has never been more than fifteen, and once fell to only one. In the committee, where there is no record of votes, some men vote against reduction of duties who would never dare to do so on the yeas and nays in the House. The absentees are generally paired. Thus Pennsylvania people ascribed their defeat on iron to the absence of some of their members, but it turned out that their absentees were paired with others who would have voted for reduction, and though they have since returned, the majority for reduction is larger now than it was then. We begin to believe that there is a small but safe majority of the House to sustain the reductions already voted in committee, to make others of importance, and then to force through the bill.

The steel duties will come up presently, and it seems reasonable to expect that the majority for reduction of duties will be sufficient. When the committee comes to vote on coal and salt, we may with confidence expect other important changes in the interest of consumers. It will not then be surprising if the same strength suffices to cut down the duties on woollen goods and possibly on cottons. And then if the protectionists choose to rally all their forces for the defeat of the bill, the issue may be made in a very satisfactory form. On the other hand, if the combination of special interests succeeds in reversing the action of the committee or in preventing other essential reductions, the test question may come on one of the short bills proposed as substitutes, such as the one recently proposed by Mr. Judd.

On the whole, the doings in the House are very much more encouraging than we had reason to expect. The members of the present Congress, chosen without regard to the tariff question except in districts where special interests control, were originally protectionists by a large majority, and the change which has been brought about by manifestations of public opinion, by the influence of the press, and by the report of Mr. Wells, have been very remarkable. When the people speak by their ballots, a still greater change will be witnessed.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITAL.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Philadelphia *Morning Post* and some other city papers, says the Lancaster *Inquirer*, have quite recently suggested the removal of the State capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia; and among the reasons for such a measure it is urged that the influences surrounding the Legislature at the latter place would be vastly superior to what they are at present. There is a good deal of brass, or perhaps what is more aptly denominated "cheek," in the world; but we could not have believed, without positive evidence, that any respectable journalist possessed the amount required to make such a statement.

If there is any one thing that could sink the Legislature of Pennsylvania to a lower deep than it has already reached, it would be the removal of the capital to Philadelphia. Then the corporations that have their headquarters there, the roosters who sit there upon their native perch, and the newspapers that are annually purchased to do the dirty work of both, would be at home "upon their native heath," and could ply their vocation with all the additional skill and vigor that a perfect knowledge of the ground, and an intimate acquaintance with the highways and byways and places of shelter, gives to the highwayman and public plunderer.

We see enough of Philadelphia influence in the character of the men she sends to our Legislature at present and in the silence of her leading journals when the most daring schemes of robbery are proposed in that body, to warn us not to subject the Commonwealth to the additional disgrace that would ensue from a removal of the State capital to that city.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
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INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,600·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

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Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
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HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67
CAPITAL....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS....2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.
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Alfred Fitler,
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Gustavus S. Benson.
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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870....$524,365·1
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
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Charles Wheeler,
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F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL....$500,000
ASSETS....$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization....$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869....$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869....$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,196
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
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Ambrose White,
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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 1 6

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND
MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.
TRUSTEES.
WM. H. HAMILTON,
JOHN CARROW,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,
LEVI P. COATS,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
CHARLES P. BOWER,
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
PETER ARMBRUSTER,
M. H. DICKINSON,
PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER
3 5 Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
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WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
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Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
1 1 5 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

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Philadelphia.

ICE.

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
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3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

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PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7 West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon, a child about three years old, named Graham, whose parents reside at Columbia avenue and Hancock street, was killed by a large gate falling on it.

—At a meeting of the Board of Port Wardens yesterday a resolution was adopted urging upon the Committee of Commerce of Congress the necessity of an appropriation for the widening and deepening of the mouth of the Schuylkill river, and the removal of a rock in the river near Gray's Ferry.

—The Richmond Relief Fund Committee met yesterday, and on motion thirty-five gentlemen were added to it. It was then subdivided into committees representing the various professions, for the more convenient solicitation of contributions. The Chairman announced that the total receipts thus far are $2553·25.

—The following persons were elected yesterday Directors and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Library Company:—Directors, George W. Norris, Charles Willing, David Lewis, J. J. Clark Hare, Peter McCall, Alexander Biddle, Henry Wharton, Henry Cramond, James S. Biddle, Henry C. Lea; Treasurer, Lloyd P. Smith.

—Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was caused at the varnish factory of C. Schrack & Co., at Twenty-fifth street and Girard avenue, by the upsetting of a pot of varnish, and spreading rapidly could not be checked until the interior and its contents were entirely destroyed. The building was brick, and the walls are all that is left of it. There was considerable stock in the factory, and the entire loss is estimated at $10,000.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 115.

—Another victim of the Richmond disaster died yesterday.

—A number of postal changes were made in this State yesterday.

—News from California respecting the crops is of a gloomy character.

—The feeling in the House in regard to the Tariff bill is more favorable.

—About half the students of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, are in open rebellion.

—Speaker Blaine declines a nomination for the United States Senatorship from Maine.

—General Jordan has left the Cuban army because the term of his engagement has expired.

—The Indians have taken possession of the Cheyenne agency, and hold Major Kendall and his comrades prisoners.

—The public debt statement just issued shows that during April the national indebtedness was reduced by $11,697,793.

—It is reported that ex-Governor Wells, if he recovers from his recent injuries, will be appointed United States District Attorney for Virginia.

—It appears that the Sioux are the most restless of the Indians. All the available military force has been ordered to the plains to guard the Pacific Railroad, as well as to preserve the peace.

—A grand demonstration was made at St. Clair yesterday by the coal miners at present on a strike.

Foreign Affairs.

—English cotton weavers are striving for an advance of pay.

—The anti-infallibility prelates absent from Rome have been urged to return.

—Considerable excitement marked the *plebiscitum* meetings in Paris on Sunday, and some were dissolved by the police.

—General Lindsay, the commander of the Red River expedition, will, it is said, remain in that Territory as Governor.

—A committee has been appointed by the English House of Commons to inquire into the tenure of monastic property in the kingdom.

—Lord Derby objects to our diplomatic system because it employs men whose diplomatic career is accidental, not professional.

—The *Plebiscitum* Central Committee are using the conspiracy against the Emperor's life as an argument in favor of an affirmative vote.

—Further arrests in connection with the plot against Napoleon's life are reported. The conspiracy is more widespread than at first supposed.

Women at the Clinics.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the hospital building. Mr. John Welsh occupied the chair, and Mr. Saunders Lewis was chosen secretary.

The president's report was read, appealing to the contributors to continue subscribing. The subject of admitting females to the clinics was dwelt on at some length.

The treasurer's report exhibits $18,233·17 in the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance on Lives. The steward reported expenses at $58,889·94, and receipts, $81,413·20.

The number of surgical cases treated were 1282; cured, 810; relieved, 451; by friends, 102; cases of misconduct, 10; eloped, 14; remaining, 101. Medical cases, 645; cured, 338; relieved, 126; by friends, 54; misconduct, 6; eloped, 11; died, 51; remaining, 59. In the insane department during the past year 117 male patients were admitted; 114 discharged; 42 cured; 5 much improved; 27 improved; 24 stationary; 16 died; now remaining, 166. In the female department 94 were admitted; 103 discharged; 51 cured; 15 much improved; 18 improved; 9 stationary; 10 died; now in hospital, 165.

Mr. Welsh offered the following resolution, which, after a long debate, was agreed to:—

Whereas, The managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital have asked the contributors to inform the incoming board of their wishes in regard to clinical instruction to women; and whereas such instruction when given to large bodies of men and women collectively is at present, in the minds of many, of questionable expediency; therefore

Resolved, That the managers, after conferring with their medical and surgical staff, shall, if practicable, arrange for appropriate and thorough clinical instruction in the Pennsylvania Hospital to the students of the Women's Medical College of this city.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Properties Disposed of Yesterday.

Last evening the monthly sale of property was held by Sheriff Lyle, in the old County Court House. The bidding was quite spirited and animated in some instances, and among other properties disposed of were the following described, for the prices named:—

House and lot, west side, Eighth street, 67 feet 6 inches south of Locust street (No. 240), 22 feet 6 inches front, 100 feet deep to a 10 feet alley. $500 to be paid at sale. $12,150.

Factory buildings, improvements, machinery, fixtures, and lot southwest side of Unity street, Frankford, 91 feet 11 inches southeast of Leiper street, 41 feet 9½ inches front, and in the rear 40 feet 1 inch, 139 feet 6½ inches deep. $9000.

Three-story brick house and lot, S. W. corner Twenty-second street and Ridge avenue, 18 feet front, 44 feet deep. $1400.

Buildings, improvements, and lot S. W. corner Eleventh and Lentz streets, 16 feet front, 54 feet deep to an alley. Ground rent, $62. $2000.

Brick house and lot northeast side of Ridge avenue, 144 feet 8¾ inches southeast of Fifteenth street, 16 feet front, 60 feet 8 inches deep on southeast line, 54 feet 10¾ inches deep on northwest line. $1200.

Four-story brick house and lot south side German street, between Second and Third streets, 18 feet 6 inches front, 136 feet deep. Ground rent, $55 silver money. $5900.

No. 1 three-story brick house and lot south side Lombard street, between Fourth and Fifth, 20 feet front, 78 feet deep. Ground-rent, $53·33. $2750.

No. 1 two-story brick house and lot northeast side Warren street, 250 feet northwest of Park street, 12 feet 6 inches front, 50 feet deep. $1075.

Two-story brick house and lot northeast side Warren street, 262 feet 6 inches northwest of Park street, 12 feet 6 inches front, 50 feet deep. $1050.

Two three-story brick houses and one two-story frame house, shops, etc., and lot north side of Dauphin street, 88 feet 7⅜ inches east of Diamond street, 18 feet front, 154 feet 6¾ inches deep to Ella street. $200 to be paid at sale—$4650.

Three-story brick house and lot south side of Washington avenue, 73 feet 4 inches west of Moyamensing avenue, 15 feet front, 42 feet deep on east line, 39 feet 6 inches deep on west line. $2600.

Three-story brick house and lot south side of Washington avenue, 88 feet 4 inches west of Moyamensing avenue, 15 feet front, 39 feet 6 inches deep on east line, 37 feet deep on west line. $2250.

Lot southeast corner York and Hancock streets, 60 feet front, 92 feet 6 inches deep. Ground rent, $75 silver money. $500.

Lot north side of York street, 109 feet 10 inches west of Jasper street, 100 feet front, 150 feet 3 inches deep. Ground rent, $120 silver money—$600.

Lot S. W. corner of Washington and Cumberland streets, 60 feet front, 112 feet 3½ inches deep. Ground rent, $30 silver money—$1100.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side of Spruce street (No. 922), 100 feet east of Tenth street, 25 feet front, 165 feet deep; mortgage, $7000—$4800.

Also, three-story brick house and lot, north side of Spruce street, 22 feet 4 inches east of Quince street, 22 feet 4 inches front, 96 feet deep; mortgage, $5000—$2300.

GENERALITIES.

The Original Colored Dentist.

We don't know that anybody has a right to smile at an advertisement which we find in a Southern paper, announcing that Dr. Blank, "the original colored dentist," is prepared to supply to colored ladies "artificial teeth, with plumpers, mounted on plates in a neat and durable manner, to restore the original expression of the face." The doctor probably understands his business, and if he really be able to put a handsome and original face in the place of one which has worn out or broken down, we suppose he must be considered a public benefactor. We are suspicious, however, about the cheapness of the doctor's terms; and it would be well that his patrons should be warned to see to it that his plumpers and teeth are not the cast-away articles which have been gathered up in the dentists' offices of Northern cities.

Living Without Eating.

To live without eating—what a blessing that must be, considering the high price of provisions and the confirmed incapability of a majority of cooks! Yet how few are there who find themselves equal to the miraculous method of sustenation! We hear of one woman in or near Richmond, Va., who "eats nothing at all," and who is kept alive by a daily application of oil—but whether the said oil may be olive or whale or petroleum, we are not informed. The lady is described as "devotedly pious," and thankless indeed would she be if she were not as pious as possible under the circumstances. We are asked to believe that it is now a year since she took any solid food. We decline to believe anything of the kind. We are certain that no human being ever lived for 365 days without food. The lady may be, as she is described, "of angelic beauty," but we are confident that her digestive apparatus is perfectly human.

Chinamen in San Francisco.

If John Chinaman expects to retain his character for peacefulness and the innocuous cultivation of his own pig-tail, we musn't hear of any such stories as this, which comes to us from San Francisco:—It appears that about forty Chinamen were employed in a cigar factory in that city. These forty were employed among three Chinese organizations having the euphonious titles of the See Yup, the Sam Yup, and the Yong Wo companies. One of the Yong Wos was discharged from the establishment, and that company filled his place with another of their own order. The new workman was not looked upon with favor by the See Yups, who demanded his discharge. The accommodating employers accordingly informed the new comer that his services were no longer required, and he was on the point of leaving the workroom, when the entire gang jumped from their seats and indulged in a free fight, which would do credit to a Sixth ward (New York) saloon in political times. The ideal pig-tail placidity was utterly gone. Loud yells and cries attracted a large crowd around the building, while inside, chairs and tables and cigar boards were smashed and hurled by the men at one another. Finally the police arrived and suppressed the fight. The results were that ten or a dozen received injuries more or less serious, and the whole gang were subsequently discharged from the factory. This won't do at all, John.

A Venerable Old Age.

The following, from one who was *thar*, is vouched for by him—that is, that the old lady made the reply given here, not that she was *quite* as old as she claimed:—When the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry entered the town of Dawson, Georgia, in the spring of 1865, among those who welcomed them was a negro woman whose appearance denoted extreme age. Impelled by curiosity, one of the "boys" rode up to her and asked, "How old are you, auntie?" "Well, chile," she replied, "I don't 'zactly know *how* old I is, but I was here when C'lumbus come!"

—The remains of General Patrick Cleburne are to be removed from the cemetery near Columbia, Tennessee, where they have reposed since the battle of Franklin, to Helena, Arkansas.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, 14 1
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·56	MOON SETS	9·45
SUN SETS	6·38	HIGH WATER	3·26

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL,
HENRY WINSOR,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
New York	Havre	New York	April 16
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	April 16
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 19
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	April 19
Holland	Liverpool	New York	April 20
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	April 20
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	April 21
Australia	Glasgow	New York	April 22
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	May 3
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	May 3
China	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	May 4
New York	New York	Bremen	May 5
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	May 5
Malta	New York	Liverpool	May 7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	May 7
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	May 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 14
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	May 14
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	May 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Bellona	New York	London	May 21
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 5
Missouri	New York	Havana	May 5
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	May 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	May 6
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	May 7
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark N. Churchill, Murphy, Havre, B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Centaur, Moore, Matanzas, Davis & Warner.
Brig Herald, Hanson, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig M. E. Thompson, Bunker, Boston, do.
Schr Thos. Ware, Abdill, Baltimore, C. Haslam & Co.
Schr Julia, Delaney, Havre-de-Grace, do.
Schr Mary J. Russell, Smith, Savannah, do.
Schr John Farnum, Kelly, Boston, David Cooper.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co. Below the Brown, passed bark Memoria, from Alicante; off the Ledge, passed bark Udjus, from Newcastle, Eng.; off Reedy Island, passed two brigs, names unknown, bound up.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Marshall Dutch, Turner, 11 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Left at Sagua schrs Ramon de Ajuria and Pedro A. Grau, loading for Philadelphia; also, schr Maggie E. Cain, loading for Boston, to sail 28th ult.

Brig George E. Prescott, Gilkey, 12 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr G. H. Squires, Timmons, 4 days from Richmond, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley—vessel to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Patterson, 4 days from Richmond, with mdse. to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, from Richmond via Wilmington, Del., with mdse. to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr R. J. Conner, Terry, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

WENT TO SEA.

Bark Dunbrody, for Jamaica; brigs Lizzie Garrow, for Falmouth; E. A. Bernard, for Havana; Ellen P. Stewart, for Sague; J. Bickmore, for Cardenas, went to sea 1st inst.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 3.—The following boats left this morning, in tow:—

P. G. Fessler, with lumber to Hay & Ellis.
Christian Fable, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Charlotte Blackwell, with lumber, for Chester, Pa.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 2.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Melissa, with salt, for Philadelphia.
Cascadilla, with salt, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 2.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

C. C. Pope, James Hand, Ticino, Ruse, Fremont, and C. A. Silliman, all with coal for New York.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Centipede, Doughty, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 30th ult.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 30th ultimo.

Bark Andaman, Otis, from Cardiff, at New Orleans 27th ult.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Corwin, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 29th ult.

Schr Ida S. Burgess, at Caibarien 20th ult., for north of Hatteras in 6 days.

Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, hence, at New York 1st instant.

Schr Chas. E. Smith, Hanson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 28th ult.

Schrs Casper Heft, Shoe, and D. C. Guyther, Robinson, hence, at Richmond 29th ult. The D. C. G. sailed again 30th for Camden, N. J.

Schr Jesse S. Clark, Clark, cleared at Charleston 29th ult. for Philadelphia, with 250 tons phosphate rock.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, hence, at New Bedford 29th ult.

Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, at New York 1st inst. from Georgetown, S. C.

Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, cleared at New York yesterday for Savannah.

Schr Chas. E. Paige, Doughty, at Wilmington, N. C., 28th ult., from Rockport, Me.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A special examination recently made develops changes among the shoals in the vicinity of Monomoy (southerly point of Chatham, Cape Cod), since my last survey, of 1853, the most important of which, to mariners, are as follows:—A dangerous shoal, having but 10 feet of water upon it, a short distance SE. from the spar buoy on northwestern broken part of Pollock Rip. This shoal bears from Pollock Rip Lightship N. ¾ E., distant 1¾ nautical miles, nearly. The northern slue across the Pollock Rip has become very narrow, and vessels of more than 10 feet draft passing through it should proceed with caution, especially with light winds, as the current sets rapidly across the above danger.

Between the two buoys, upon the northern part of Stone Horse, not less than 18 feet was found, where there was but 12 feet in 1853. I, however, detected a small spot of 15 feet, bearing NE. by E., distant ¼ mile from the southern buoy upon the Stone Horse.

The greatest depth of water found within the main ship channel across the Pollock Rip, was 24 feet, where there was but 21 feet in 1853.

The main and broken part of Pollock Rip has extended seaward during the last seventeen years about 1-5 of a nautical mile. Monomoy Point has also extended southwesterly in the same ratio. The channels have generally increased in depth, and the shoals have diminished in extent.

GEORGE ELDRIDGE, Hydrographer.

Chatham, April 27.

Notice has been given by the Lighthouse Board that a revolving light, alternating with red and white flashes, at intervals of 30 seconds between the flashes, will be exhibited on the evening of May 15, 1870, and each succeeding evening thereafter, from sunset to sunrise, from the lighthouse tower at Prospect harbor, Me.

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwi

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)
3 28 mwf5 NEW YORK.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 2| Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY
Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.
Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.
W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York,
Post Office Box 2044.
Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29| No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 5m PHILADELPHIA.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·50 A. M. and 12·50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents; Chester or Hook 10 cents. 4 12 1m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ⅛ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28| PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.
QUEEN STREET WHARF.
The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on ——, May —.
The TONAWANDA will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 7, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 7.
The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 6, at 6 A. M.
Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.
BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
4 28| No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing on THURSDAY of each week:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS will leave PIER No. 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY next, May 5, at 4 P. M., punctually.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
Through bills of lading given to all points in the South, Southwest, and Florida ports.
For freight or passage apply to
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1|

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin........$140 | Second Cabin........$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First Cabin........$145 | Second Cabin........$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27| No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN........EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON........EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK........EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen for the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
14 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre de Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11|

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1|

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—PATTI IN OPERA.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that the world-renowned cantatrice,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
who will appear positively the last time in Philadelphia, prior to her departure for Rio Janeiro, in Mozart's Grand Opera,
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
assuming the role of
QUEEN OF NIGHT,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 3, at 8 P. M., and one Grand Patti "Magic Flute" Matinee on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 2 o'clock, with
JOSEF HERMANNS
in his great role of SARASTRO.
CANISSA, DZUIBA, HABELMANN, FORMES.
Between the Second and Third Acts, the highly distinguished Violin Virtuoso,
SENOR SARASATE,
will make his first appearance in Philadelphia in a
GRAND CHOICE MORCEAU DI CONCERT.
Musical Director and Conductor, THEODORE RITTER
Admission........One Dollar
Reserved Seats, $1 extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
To Matinee—Price of admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Reserved seats can be had at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street, daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Librettos, 35 cents, at the Academy. 5 3

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BEDFORD STREET MISSION.
CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870.
THE BOYS' CHOIR,
Assisted by
Mrs. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER.
Director........JAMES PEARCE
Organist St. Mark's Church.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at W. H. Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; J. L. Bispham's, No. 710 South Second street; W. C. Bakes, No. 1100 Arch street; A. R. Horton, Twentieth and Green streets; Joseph Parker, Germantown, and the principal stores. 4 30 10t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MRS. JAMES A. OATES' BURLESQUE COMPANY
First time Fairy Pantomime Extravaganza,
FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG,
Or, HARLEQUIN AND HIS MAGIC TRUMPET.
First appearance of the people's favorite Comedian
MR. M. W. FISKE.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 12,
GRAND MATINEE
For the Benefit of the
RICHMOND SUFFERERS,
On which occasion
MRS. JAMES A. OATES
AND
HER ENTIRE COMPANY,
Together with
Mr. HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
Mr. FRANK BROWER,
AND A HOST OF OTHER TALENT,
Have kindly volunteered.
A MONSTER PERFORMANCE
WILL BE GIVEN.
The entire receipts of which will be forwarded to the needy sufferers who had the misfortune of being in the recent terrible calamity at the Richmond Court House.
REMEMBER,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 12.
AT
TWO O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 1 o'clock, 5 2 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 3,
THIRD WEEK
of the world-renowned comedians,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
The grand Fairy Spectacular Drama of
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
Con O'Carolan........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Moleshee........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the roaring Comedy,
THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.
To conclude with the favorite farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY, EVERY NIGHT,
and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMETT,
the celebrated young character-actor, in Charles Gayler's New Comic and Sensational Drama entitled
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMETT AS FRITZ.
With Songs, Dances, and Instrumental Solos.
FIRST FRITZ MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JOSEPH K. EMMETT.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
MONDAY EVENING, May 2, and DURING WEEK,
FOUR NEW STARS.
Mons. and Mad'lle LEOPOLD, Signor CAPOLO, POLLY DALEY. New Spanish Ballet; Series of Living Pictures; CARLO BROTHERS, Mad'lle De Rosa, Mad'lle La Rosa, Marie Zoel, Sam Devere, Larry Tooley, Bob Harrison.
OVER ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels will close their Brilliant Season on SATURDAY, to go out on a travelling Summer Tour to the following cites:—Hartford, Boston, Springfield, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and returning home again to Philadelphia, to open our regular season about September 1.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

100 EXHIBITIONS OF THE PILGRIM
have been given in
CONCERT HALL.
STILL CROWDED.
Tuesday Evening, First Baptist Colored Church.
Wednesday, Matinee, 2·30, and Evening 8 o'clock. Centenary M. E. Church.
Thursday Evening, Church of Redemption.
Friday Evening, St. John Evangelist P. E. Church.
Saturday 2·30 and Evening 8 o'clock,
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. HAYES' BENEFIT.
5 3 2t J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.
1205 PENNSYLVANIA POLY- CHESNUT ST.
1205 TECHNIC AND CHESNUT ST.
1205 ANATOMICAL MUSEUM. CHESNUT ST.
1205 Open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. CHESNUT ST.
1205 M. Saturdays till 11 P. M. Lec- CHESNUT ST.
1205 tures on useful and scientific sub- CHESNUT ST.
1205 jects every evening. CHESNUT ST.
1205 Admission, 50 cents. [5 2 tf] CHESNUT ST.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 12tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 1§
The last Matinee of the season will be given on SATURDAY, May 14.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1870.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

The contest for the District Attorneyship has finally been decided, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings in the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning in another column, and in favor of Furman Sheppard, Esq., who has been declared legally elected by a majority of thirteen votes. This decision of the court will be cordially acquiesced in by men of all parties, and Mr. Sheppard and the public are alike to be congratulated upon the result. During the brief term in which he held the office Mr. Sheppard proved himself to be emphatically the right man in the right place. Of his honesty and learning his most bitter political enemies never had the shadow of a doubt, but he surprised even his best friends by the eminently able manner in which he aided in the impartial administration of justice. From the first he showed a disposition to do his whole duty without fear, favor, or partiality, and he gave the office of District Attorney a dignity that it unfortunately had long lacked. Mr. Sheppard is well known to be a Democrat and a strong partisan, but no one believes that he will prostitute his office or use his influence as a public officer for any mere party purposes. No matter what his political opinions may be, such a man is better fitted to perform the delicate and responsible duties of the District Attorneyship than one less impressed with the importance of the functions devolved upon him, and we are confident that in the future as in the past Mr. Sheppard may be relied upon for a conscientious performance of his duty according to the oath he has taken. There is no reason why there should be any connection whatever between the political questions of the day and the office of District Attorney, and it is of vastly more importance to the community that the office should be filled by a lawyer of acknowledged ability and integrity than that the question of its occupancy should be decided upon merely partisan considerations.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has lately put forth the fourth or fifth of his series of statements comparing the collections of the present year with various periods of the preceding fiscal year. If these statements are merely intended for general information as to the working of the law, there can certainly be no objection to them; but if, as seems to be generally understood, they are put forth for the purpose of glorifying the administration of the present Commissioner over that of his predecessor, they are simply false and unfair, worthy only of some tricky pettifogger.

A simple illustration will show the fallacy of such a comparison of figures for such a purpose. During the fiscal year 1867-8 the tax was collected on only six million gallons of distilled spirits, while during the year 1868-9 the tax was collected on sixty-two millions, more than ten times the former amount. Must we therefore conclude that the Commissioner of 1867-8 was a great knave in league with the distillers against the Government, while the Commissioner of 1868-9 is entitled to great credit as a capable, honest, and efficient officer? The difficulty in the way is that the same gentleman was Commissioner during both of these years, that the increase was due to a more effective law, and that the tax of the latter year was actually collected with much less labor than the small tax of the former year. The simple truth is that, under the provisions of the law of 1867-8, it was utterly impossible to collect the tax on distilled spirits. The whole system was an utter failure, and Congress acknowledged it by repealing the law and substituting therefor the act of July 20, 1868.

As a matter of history not generally known, it may be observed that this act was approved by President Johnson July 20, 1868, and filed in the State Department. On the same day, however, he withdrew it, and held it for some days, finally returning it to the State Department on the 23d or 24th of July, with the original approval upon it; and during this time the joint efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner to ascertain whether or not the bill had been approved were without avail, and the bill was in fact a law, and in force as such, for three or four days, during which time it was kept close concealed in the President's pocket.

Immediately on its being known that the bill had been signed, instructions were issued to close every distillery in the country, so that they might be reorganized under the provisions and restrictions of the new law. The preparation of the necessary instructions and regulations for this purpose was a work of time, and but a very few distilleries were able to reorganize during the month of August, but a few more in September, and it was not until October that there was anything like a fair resumption of business. A comparison of the product or receipts from this source of the first six months of this fiscal year 1869-70, and those of 1868-9, is completely valueless whether intended as a demonstration of the effectiveness of the new law or as a glorification of the present Commissioner. It is in fact a comparison of the results of six full months of the present year with only half of that time for the preceding year; and the suspicious part of the case is that these comparative statements are put forth without the slightest reference to this state of facts, and therefore have the effect of completely misleading the public. Take, for instance, the product of five whiskies. During the first six months of the year 1868-9 the product was less than three millions of gallons, while during the last six months of the same year the product was about fourteen millions of gallons, more than quadruple, showing the increase in the amount done during the last six months over the first half of the year, one full month of which was under the old law.

It should also be borne in mind that it is a work of time to inaugurate and put in working order a new system so radically different as that provided for in the act of July 20, 1868, as compared with that of the preceding law, and to cause it to be properly understood by officers and tax-payers. Mistakes are very likely to be made at first, which are corrected as time and experience show the necessity therefor, and it is only by experience that any system can be even tolerably perfected.

The position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is not a bed of roses, but rather of the thorns without the flowers. No man who has held that position has escaped attack. It is not an office which can be used for personal self-aggrandizement, or as a means of advancing one's political interests, and any attempt to do so will prove an entire failure. Every mistake made by him or any of his subordinates is seized upon as a new point of attack. If he refuses to investigate, examine into, or even listen to evidence showing that one of his subordinates is a defaulter, but in defiance thereof puts him in a more responsible position, and it afterwards becomes known that the charge was true, or if he persists in insisting upon some transparent book swindle, he had better retire from office as soon as possible. Certain it is that success in personal political aims does not lie in that direction. Even if he is solely actuated by a desire to faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of his office, the effect of such mistakes can only be counteracted by the most prompt correction. Certainly, a dozen comparative statements, in which the results of six or eight full months are undertaken to be set up against one-half or five-eighths of that time, is a veil altogether too transparent to cover so open a blunder, even if it be called by no worse name. Such material is too poor even for a New York railroad president. It might do for a mock-auction room, but is hardly the standard for the Senate of the United States.

THE RIGHTS OF PENSIONERS.

The pensioners are a class that have manifest claims upon the consideration of the Government, and it needs no argument to show that, in common justice, they ought to receive all that they are entitled to under the laws, without any abatement whatever, and without being obliged to bear any of the expenses attending upon the machinery of the Pension Bureau.

These pensions are granted for personal services of a peculiar kind: they are small in amount, and those who receive them are for the most part poor and often ignorant persons, who are but little able to look out for their own interests or to protect themselves from imposition. Under the present system of paying pensions the agents are not only allowed certain fees which are deducted from the amounts paid to the pensioners, but opportunities are offered for innumerable frauds both upon the pensioners and the Government, and the whole arrangement has fallen into such discredit that it is high time a reform was effected, if only for the sake of a general purification by the abandonment of a series of offices that afford too many temptations to those who are imbued by the idea that the treasury is a legitimate object of plunder, and that it is no crime to pocket the public money. The idea has become general both in and out of Congress that the present system of pension agencies is cumbersome and unsatisfactory both to the Government and the pensioners, but the agents are for the most part men of political influence, and the consequence is that, although a few members of Congress have pressed for a reform, the majority have shown very little interest in the matter. And it is greatly to be feared that the session will be allowed to pass away without any definite action being taken. It is true that a number of bills have been introduced, some of which present excellent features, and if the friends of reform will urge the necessity for immediate action they may perhaps stir up the lukewarm and unwilling members to the performance of their obvious duties.

The necessity for a reform is plainly shown by the case of Colonel W. T. Forbes, one of the pension agents located in this city, to which we have already alluded on several occasions. Colonel Forbes admits that the pensioners were robbed in his office, but lays the blame upon his clerk. The clerk, on the other hand, asserts positively that he acted under Colonel Forbes' instruction. Whichever of the two may be guilty, this case is a practical demonstration of the evils attending the present system, and it ought to have its influence in bringing about an improvement in the whole method of paying the pensions.

In organizing any system for the payment of the pensions there has to be considered the rights of the pensioners themselves, who are entitled to receive without abatement every cent promised them; and the necessity for the Government to protect itself from possible frauds on the part either of the pensioners or the agents, and to reduce the expenses attending the payment of pensions to the lowest possible amount. Of all the measures now before Congress for the accomplishment of these objects the bill presented by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, appears to be the best adapted for effecting the desired end. Judge Lawrence has taken great interest in this subject, and he has prepared a plan which will do away with all the present pension agents and transfer their functions in part to the collectors and assessors of internal revenue, postmasters, and officers of the national banks, who are to be charged with the duty of preparing, without cost to the pensioners, all the vouchers, powers of attorney, and other necessary papers. This will provide a much greater number of agencies than at present, and will consequently offer greater facilities to the pensioners, many of whom are infirm and aged, to get their money without unnecessary trouble. Such an arrangement as this ought to work better for all parties than the present cumbersome system, that seems designed not for the convenience of the pensioners or for the protection of the Government interests, but for the purpose of providing a number of fat offices for needy politicians; and we hope sincerely that Judge Lawrence's bill will receive the candid consideration of Congress.

Judge Lawrence proposes to pay the pensions every three months instead of semi-annually. This improvement ought certainly to be adopted, as owing to the poverty of many of the pensioners they do not really get the full value of their money when they receive it all in a lump, independently of the fact that they are frequently compelled to submit to the extortions of money-lenders who advance sums upon their claims at enormous rates of interest. Indeed, it would be desirable that the pensions should be paid much more frequently than this, and once a month at least is what ought to be aimed at, provided it can be done without too great an additional expense. The pensioners are a poor and politically uninfluential class, and consequently they excite but little interest comparatively. On this account, however, they are the more worthy of regard, and Congress will neglect its duty if it overlooks their claims or permits the present abuses of the pension agencies to continue without at least an effort at reform.

At the meeting of the contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital the question of the women students was disposed of in a very proper manner by the adoption of a resolution instructing the Managers to make such arrangements, after consulting with the medical staff, as may be necessary for the accommodation of the students of the female medical colleges. The female students of medicine are certainly entitled to the benefit of the hospital facilities, but their attendance on all occasions at clinics, in company with the male students, is perhaps open to objections. The Managers of the Hospital are gentlemen of discretion and good judgment, and they will doubtless be able to perfect an arrangement that will be entirely satisfactory to everybody but a few irreconcilables of both parties.

—This is what Leavenworth claims the champion belt for:—"We can turn out a larger number of people to a smaller fire, and they'll leave a better dinner and run faster, and surround the conflagration quicker, stay there longer and go home wetter, than any other town in America."

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.

S. PALMER, Cashier.

5 3 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand.

5 3 2t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

5 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

5 3 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.

JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

5 3 tusm3t

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. clear of taxes, payable on demand.

5 3 3t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand.

5 3 3t P. LAMB, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand clear of taxes.

G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

5 3 tuths3t

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.

5 3 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.

5 3 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to pass the dividend, and that Ten Thousand Dollars of the profits of the past six months be transferred to the surplus account.

5 3 3t E. F MOODY, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION

OF

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Great Life-size Painting by the POET-ARTIST,

T. BUCHANAN READ.

TENTH WEEK AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.

The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by

MR. J. B. ROBERTS,

the distinguished Tragedian and Elocutionist. [5 2 6t

Admission..........25 cents

Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH will hold a public meeting TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock, in GREEN STREET CHURCH.

Addresses on "Woman's Work in India" by Revs. CHARLES MASDEN, J. S. GRACEY, and J. D. BROWN, returned missionaries.

Dr. CRAWFORD, of New York, is expected to preside.

Also a Ladies' meeting at 3½ o'clock, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 4, at the same place.

Addresses by Mrs. Dr. BUTLER, a returned missionary, and Mrs. J. F. WILLING, of Chicago. 1t*

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—This Evening at 8 o'clock, sermon by Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D.; Charge to the Church by Rev. CHARLES KEYSER; Hand of Fellowship by Rev. GEORGE D. BOARDMAN, D. D., with other interesting services in connection with recognition of church.

FUEL SAVINGS SOCIETY OF THE CITY AND LIBERTIES OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at No. 109 N. TENTH Street, on THIRD DAY (Tuesday), 3d inst., at 8½ o'clock P. M. Election of Officers.

By order of the Managers.

5 2 2t* B. W. BEESLEY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A
Fine
Lot of
Real "Nobby"
Clothing for Young Gents.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Finest Ready-made Suits,
Superior in
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Finish,
Fit.

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FAVORABLE TO THE NOMINATION OF

JOHN PRICE WITHERILL

FOR CONGRESS

In the Second Congressional District, will meet at the

WARD HOUSE,

Northeast corner of RACE and BROAD Streets,

On TUESDAY EVENING, May 3d, 1870, at eight O'clock. 5 2 2trp

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

At a stated meeting held May 2, at the Hall of the Association, ST. JOHN and BUTTONWOOD Streets, it was unanimously resolved that JOSEPH A. BONHAM is their choice for REGISTER OF WILLS.

Resolved, That the Association will use all honorable means to procure his nomination and election, as one well worthy and competent to fill the position, having all his life served the party and its principles without asking any reward.

JAMES PORTER, President.

1t* H. J. ARBUCKLE, Secretary.

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA. —Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

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THE QUESTION

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WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE ALL WOOL.
They are of substantial fabric.
They are comfortable to wear.
They are beautiful to look upon.
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All other men, are making themselves both useful and happy by wearing
The Beautiful Ten Dollar Suits,
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GREAT BROWN HALL,

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"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."

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"Three Brothers" Cigars,

MANUFACTURED AT

No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,

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BANANAS.

LARGE LOT, FINE ORDER, JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

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5 2 6t No. 138 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

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Sale for the Masses,

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So as to bring our stock within proper limits.

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THOUSANDS OF SPRING SUITS, ALL WOOL!!
THOUSANDS OF PANTS, OF EVERY KIND AND COLOR!!
THOUSANDS OF COATS, FOR BUSINESS AND DRESS!!
THOUSANDS OF VESTS, NEW STYLES FOR SPRING!!

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Carlotta Patti in Opera.

The general desire to have so fine a singer as Miss Carlotta Patti make an appearance in opera was doubtless shared to a very large extent by the lady herself, for to an artist of real ability the limitation of the concert-room must be highly unsatisfactory. Unfortunately, however, the only *role* in which Miss Patti can appear to advantage is that of the "'Queen of Night" in Mozart's *Magic Flute*, and as a competent company cannot always be got together, or the opera itself be indefinitely repeated without giving the people too much of it, the opportunities for hearing Miss Patti sing with all the advantages of a full orchestra and other operatic surroundings must be very rare. The part too which the "Queen of Night" plays is a very small one, she being limited to two airs, which, however, by their intricate brilliancy are well calculated to enable a highly-trained singer like Miss Carlotta Patti to display the most attractive qualities of her style.

The opera of *The Magic Flute* is full of lovely music, that ranges from grave to gay over a wider variety of themes than any other work of the kind ever written, and for the sake of its music it will always have a high place in the regards of lovers of art. It is burdened, however, with a *libretto* that is so fearfully and wonderfully made that even Mozart's music cannot make it attractive, and that would long ago have consigned to oblivion the harmonies of a less harmonious composer. *The Magic Flute* survives in spite of its *libretto*, and the large audiences that it usually attracts indicate how firm a hold Mozart has upon the regard of a large portion of the musical public.

The attendance last evening was in proportion to the interest of the occasion, and Miss Patti was greeted with much enthusiasm. Her style is not sympathetic, but it is certainly brilliant, and in her two arias she gave such exhibitions of vocal gymnastics that the audience demanded an *encore* on each occasion. Miss Patti has given these arias before in concert, but her performance last evening, with the support of a full orchestra, was certainly more pleasing, and she sang with an evident pleasure to herself in displaying the wonderful capabilities of her voice.

The support was respectable, but not remarkable, and the different artists gave no new revelations of the capabilities of the music. Miss Pauline Canissa, who sustained the *role* of "Pamina," and Mr. Wilhelm Formes, who appeared as "Papageno," the bird-catcher, appeared to be most in earnest, and the latter gave a very amusing and very creditable performance. Mad'lle Canissa was scarcely equal to the adequate interpretation of the music of her part; but she was evidently inspired with a desire to do her best and to make a satisfactory impression. Mr. Hermanns as "Sarastro" was uneven, and although he sang at times with good expression, he scarcely made as favorable an impression as he does sometimes. After all, it is understood that Miss Patti is the great attraction; and experienced opera-goers do not expect that any effort will be made by the artists with her to throw her any more into the background than is necessary, and from this point of view the performance may be pronounced a success.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Miss Patti will appear this evening as "The Queen of Night" in *The Magic Flute*. There will be a farewell matinee to-morrow. A feature of interest on this occasion will be the appearance of the violinist, Signor Sarasate, who has been engaged to accompany Miss Patti in her trip to South America. He will perform between the second and third acts.

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. J. A. Oates and her burlesque company will appear this evening in the new burlesque of *The Fair One with the Blonde Wig*, in which will be introduced the Hernandez pantomime of *Harlequin and His Magic Trumpet*.

On Thursday, May 12, there will be a matinee for the benefit of the Richmond sufferers.

AT THE WALNUT the spectacular drama of *The Fairy Circle; or, Con O'Carolan's Dream*, and the comedy of *The Custom of the Country* will be performed this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the leading *roles*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Joseph K. Emmett will appear this evening in Charles Gayler's drama of *Fritz, Our Cousin German*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an amusing programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of songs, burlesques, dances, etc., are announced for this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall for the benefit of the First Colored Baptist Church.

A GRAND CONCERT in aid of the Bedford Street Mission will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, May 12, under the direction of Professor James Pearce.

WILLIAM L. DENNIS, ESQ., will deliver one of his amusing "Poneyville" lectures this evening at the Assembly Building, for the benefit of the Kenderton Presbyterian Church, Tioga. The subject will be "Our Church and Congregation."

HOW OUR CITY GROWS.

Yesterday must have been a proud day for Mr. Wanamaker. It is scarcely ten years since he commenced business, a mere lad so far as years go. With but a few hundred dollars of capital and nothing but his own resolute will and wonderful enterprise to back him, he opened a small clothing house, and called it Oak Hall. And now, after ten short years, but years of as hard work as ever man did, he finds himself, or rather has made himself, master of the largest clothing house in America, occupying one of the finest locations for business in our city, doing a million and a half of business a year, employing more than a thousand hands, and with the prospect of future expansion surpassing anything in the past. He has had everything to contend with—want of prestige, the petty jealousy of rival merchants, times most unfavorable for business extension, and numberless slanders designed to injure him in reputation and credit. But all these things have served only to stimulate him, and the only reply that he has ever made to his assailants has been a redoubling of his efforts and a determination to outstrip them all.

He has devoted himself with untiring strength of purpose to the work of building up a great business, and every year has advanced him toward that end. His house soon became popular, and to-day there is no name more familiar to all our readers than that of Wanamaker & Brown. He laid deep and broad foundations, and not only attracted but *retained* customers. He has done more than any other man in the trade to advance the standard of ready-made clothing, and has by skilful management kept the scale of prices low.

And now he has his reward. Acknowledged as a man of rare executive ability, he stands at the head of the clothing trade, with a business house which is of itself a vast fortune for any man.

His new buildings were thrown open to the public yesterday, and they are no less a credit to our city than a triumph to their proprietor. Oak Hall has been the largest clothing house in Philadelphia, but now, doubled in size, it excels in magnitude all other such establishments in the country, neither New York nor Boston being able to boast so extensive an establishment. It is six stories high besides basements and lofts, and covers an area of some 11,000 square feet. On Market street its handsome and massive iron front is sixty-five feet wide, and on Sixth street it extends back to Minor, a distance of not less than one hundred and eighty feet. Buildings and ground must be worth at least four hundred thousand dollars. The house is adapted with consummate skill to the purposes for which it is built, and wears in all its parts an aspect of business. Its salesrooms, immense and numerous as they now are, are always thronged with a busy crowd, and the upper stories resound continually with the noises of hundreds of workmen.

The lower stories are devoted almost exclusively to selling. Custom Department, Boys' Department, General Ready-made Department, Furnishing Goods Department, and all the rest are provided with most ample and suitable accommodation, while the manufacturing of garments, with the examination of work, is all done in the fourth, fifth, and sixth stories, the basement and lofts serving as storerooms.

Any person having an interest in manufacturing industry would be delighted to visit this establishment. "System" reigns supreme, and clockwork is not more regular and harmonious than the operations of all departments of this immense concern, and when we remember that, in addition to this business, Mr. Wanamaker is also proprietor of one of the finest houses on Chesnut street, we must confess that it takes a clear head and strong nerves to conduct it all so systematically and so successfully.

The people cordially appreciate this enterprise, for not only was the building thronged yesterday, but the crowds of customers gave the most unmistakable evidence of their satisfaction, and divided their admiration between the new house and the really magnificent stock of fine clothing with which it is filled from basement to loft.

Oak Hall enters now on a new career and with all the apparatus for doing a most extensive trade, and it is now backed with the well wishes of the whole community and all who delight in the mercantile prosperity of our city.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST *elsewhere. Full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser in all respects, or the garments cheerfully exchanged, or money refunded if preferred. Our stock of* READY-MADE CLOTHING *Of all kinds and sizes is unequalled in Philadelphia for style, make and fit, durability and general excellence.*

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET,

STREET TALK OVERHEARD BY OUR REPORTERS.—Why, Fred., my dear fellow, I scarcely knew you. How well you are looking. When I last saw you, scarce three months ago, you were pale, haggard, debilitated. Now you look fresh and vigorous. Your step is elastic. You are no longer the hesitating, nervous shadow of a man you were three months ago. Pray, what has wrought this change?

Fred. (confidentially)—Why, the fact is my physician directed me to use a wineglass of the celebrated Trimble Whisky three times a day, which advice I have followed for several weeks. I need not dilate upon its merits. The result is conclusive. It has saved me from an untimely grave.

George—But where do you obtain this wonderful whisky?

Fred.—It is to be had only of H. C. ALEXANDER, No. 722 Sansom street. If you require anything of the kind, that is the place to visit.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

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OUR PRICES *are 25 per cent. below other houses producing same goods.*
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The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

FRANCIS—GUEST.—On the 13th of May, 1869, by the Rev. A. C. Knead, No. 196 Second avenue, New York city, Mr. CHARLES W. FRANCIS, of Philadelphia, to Miss EMMA S. GUEST, of Norristown, Pa.

SIBSON—KRAIL.—On Thursday evening, March 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Albra Wadleigh, Rector of St. Luke's Church, JOSEPH SIBSON to MARGARET T. KRAIL, daughter of Elizabeth and the late Emanuel Krail, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

DERRICKSON.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. DEBORAH DERRICKSON, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1005 New Market street, on Wednesday at 3 o'clock. To proceed to St. John's M. E. Church Vault.

GORMAN.—Suddenly, on the 2d instant, Mr. JAMES GORMAN, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John Cussick, Washington street, above Ripple's lane, Manayunk, on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

HEBBURN.—On the 2d instant, NATHAN HEBBURN, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Fourth of July Lodge, No. 144, I. O. of O. F.; and Southwark Hose Company, No. 9, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1224 Wheat street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

HOOD.—On the 30th of April, 1870, aged 19 months, FREDERICK, son of Samuel and Ellen G. Hood.

Funeral from the parents' residence, in Allen's lane, Mount Airy, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HULLINGS.—May 1, 1870, MICHAEL HULLINGS, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John McGirr, No. 1152 S. Tenth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Swedes' Burying Ground.

PANCOAST.—At Bordentown, Fourth month, 30th, EMILY PANCOAST.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 130 Main street, Bordentown, on Fourth-day, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALLACE.—On the 30th ultimo, JAMES WALLACE, in his 45th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, Richmond Lodge, No. 230, A. Y. M.; Harmony H. R. A. C., No. 52, A. Y. M.; Philadelphia Council, No. 11, R., S. E. and S. Masters, A. Y. M.; Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; Richmond Lodge, No. 240, I. O. of O. F.; Montgomery Lodge, No. 16, A. P. A.; and Camanche Tribe, No. 52, I. O. of R. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Richmond and Emory streets, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. Services at the Port Richmond Presbyterian Church. Interment at Mt. Peace Cemetery.

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Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, U. S. Senator.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney at Law, 508 Walnut street.
L. M. Whilldin, Merchant, 20 and 22 South Front street.
Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, 745 South Fourth street.
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Shawls! Shawls!! Shawls!!!
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EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, Etc.
PATTERNS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
WHITE GOODS.
PIQUES FROM 20c. to $1.
FRENCH MUSLINS, TWO YARDS WIDE, 50c.
PLAID NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS.
Victoria Lawns, Figured Swiss, Shirred and Tucked Muslins for Waists. 5 3 6t§

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Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Return.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The President was engaged during the morning in reading letters, a very large number of which had accumulated during his recent absence.

The Cabinet met at noon, and all the members were present excepting the Postmaster-General.

Treasury Payments.

Payments by the Treasury during the month ending April 30, 1870:—Civil and miscellaneous, $4,695,682·30; War, $5,591,747·45; Navy, $1,891,747·90; Interior, $1,084,452·12. Total, $12,763,629·83. The above does not include payments on account of interest or principal of the public debt.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Finally, after two hours' discussion, debate was closed, and the committee proceeded to vote on the pending amendments. The first vote was on Mr. Allison's amendment, making the duty 2½ cents per pound, and it was agreed to. Yeas, 78; nays, 67.

Mr. Asper's amendment, as thus amended, was agreed to, leaving the tax in the paragraph at 2½ cents.

Mr. Hawley withdrew the motion to strike out the paragraph, and Mr. Blair renewed it.

The motion was sustained by those members who had voted against Mr. Allison's amendment, and it was rejected. Yeas, 64; nays, 75.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Miss Lizzie Sage was the next witness testified—I am Mrs. Richardson's sister; lived with Mr. and Mrs. McFarland in Brooklyn in 1858 for five weeks, when their first child was born; I saw McFarland drunk on a Saturday on which he took me to a matinee at the Museum; he left me, and when he came back he was quite drunk; he took me by the hand and muttered some words, of which only two were intelligible, namely, "love and dearest;" I was about as much staggered as he was; that was my last visit to them.

Defense did not go into any cross-examination.

Judge Davis said he offered as evidence the deposition of Miss Phœbe Wood to prove when Mrs. McFarland took up her residence in Indianapolis. This was to disprove that Mrs. McFarland was in New Jersey, as witnesses for the defense testified to, when she was in reality in Indiana.

Miss Wood deposes that Mrs. McFarland boarded with her in Indianapolis in the early part of the summer of 1868, and staid a year; Schuyler Colfax recommended Mrs. McFarland as a lady of high standing; I met Mr. Richardson in Washington; Mrs. McFarland was writing articles for the New York *Tribune* and *Riverside Magazine*; Schuyler Colfax called on Mrs. McFarland; Richardson never to my knowledge visited Mrs. McFarland; she never spoke to me of her husband; I have had no communication with her since she left this city; did not know on what business she came to live in Indianapolis.

The deposition of Mr. Schuyler Colfax was proposed to be given, as Mr. Colfax's name had been mentioned in the course of the trial.

The Court said it did not see what it would avail, as he did not know of anything requiring Mr. Colfax in this trial. Ruled out.

East River Bridge—Robbery.

NEW YORK, May 3.—An immense caisson for the East river bridge was successfully put in its place on the Brooklyn side this morning.

An unknown man stole $50,000 in bonds at the Vermilyea & Co.'s office, No. 18 Nassau street, to-day, and fled. No arrest was made.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Siberia Overdue.

BOSTON, May 3.—The steamship Siberia is overdue at this port, having left Queenstown on April 20.

New Episcopal Association.

The Episcopalians of Boston and vicinity are forming an association for the promotion of sociability, in furtherance of which they contemplate the establishing of a reading room and apartment for meetings free to the clergy and laity of the diocese.

FROM THE STATE.

An Editor Assaulted.

ERIE, Pa., May 3.—Charles Stow, editor of the Girard *Cosmopolitan*, was assaulted at the Reed House in this city last night by Thomas Crowley, ex-Chief of Police, for alleged newspaper attacks upon him by Stow. The parties were separated before any serious damage was inflicted.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, May 3—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 94 for money and account. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 88⅝; of 1865, old, 88⅛; and of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 85⅞. Railways quiet; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

PARIS, May 3.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 74f. 27c.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—4·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 10⅞d.; Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Cheese, 78s.

LONDON, May 3—4·30 P. M.—Sugar on the spot, 32s. 6d., and afloat dull and unchanged. Calcutta Linseed firm. Linseed Oil easier at £31 15s.@£32.

HAVRE, May 3.—Cotton opened heavy at 131¾f. on the spot.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 82 and Accrued Interest
[TO BE ADVANCED TO 85, May 15],
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
VALUABLE WORKS OF ART.

Previous to sailing for Europe on the 14th of May, Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE will sell at auction all his Valuable Collection of Oil Paintings and Water Colors, WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMITATION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, ay 5 and 6. They will be sold at his Calleries, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, where they are now on Exhibition Free.

The most valuable collection of Paintings perhaps ever offered in Philadelphia. 4 23 thsmtuwth6t
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa,
At 95, Free from Tax.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all.

The recent advance in Governments offers a large inducement to investors to make an immediate exchange for these Bonds.

Pamphlets, Maps, and full information may be had of the Company's advertised agents.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
Bowen & Fox,
5 3 tuths6trp B. K. Jamison & Co.

SILVER
On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
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P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE LOANS, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT, subject to check at sight.

LOANS on collateral promptly negotiated. 1 26t

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SUCCESSORS TO
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26§

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FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
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Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
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FINANCIAL.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VA.,
Due May 1, payable in gold, will be paid by the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, New York, Trustees.
The coupons will be cashed at office of
SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
4 28 6t* No. 25 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHESNUT HILL, VERY desirable 3-story Stone House and Lot, Evergreen avenue, above Township Line Road, within 4 minutes' walk from depot. House has 10 rooms, heater, and water-closet, with all modern conveniences, and in complete order. Lot 100 feet front on Evergreen avenue by 261 feet deep; well shaded, good garden, abundance of all kinds of berries and fruit trees. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 3 tuth3t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING terms or exchange in part for unimproved ground or other property—Thirteen New Eleven-roomed French-roofed Houses, large lots, nice neighborhood in the vicinity of Germantown. Price $6500 clear. ROBERTS, Builder, No. 904 FRANKLIN Street. 4 30 3t*

CHESNUT HILL—FOR SALE, THE Elegant Residence on Prospect avenue, corner of New street, adjoining the country seats of George Harding, George W. Biddle, and John T. Montgomery, Esqs.; two minutes' walk of the depot. Price $15,500. Apply to BEDLOCK & PASCHALL, 715 WALNUT St. 4 27 6t*

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A Modern Villa, 14 rooms. Near Depot. Terms easy.
CHARLES H. STOKES,
5 3 16t* No. 4829 MAIN Street, Germantown.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.

Address "W. H. C." Box 1669 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
1 3 10tf Delanco, N. J.

FOR RENT.—A NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY fitted-up and furnished moderate sized house, in the most fashionable part of the city (near Rittenhouse Square), to rent on a three years' lease, and furniture for sale. The furniture, which is perfectly new and complete, will be sold at a great sacrifice. The house will be rented without the purchase of furniture, if desired. Apply to
CLARK & ETTING,
5 3 2t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT, NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET, a first-class residence; 2 baths, water in each room, and all other modern conveniences. $2500 per annum. Apply to
JOHN CRUMP,
4 29 6t No. 1731 CHESNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN—A FURNISHED COTTAGE to rent for six months. Within five minutes of depot.
CHARLES H. STOKES,
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GERMANTOWN—SEVERAL COTTAGES to rent and for sale.
CHARLES H. STOKES,
5 3 16t* No. 4829 MAIN Street, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN—FOR RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, with ten Rooms, and all modern conveniences, No. 142 QUEEN Lane. 5 tuths 3t*

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FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF
P. P. KEARNS,
No. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 23 smw3mrp BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

BOZORTH'S
FREEZING REFRIGERATOR
FREEZING WATER DAILY.
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E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
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WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

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ALWAYS RELIABLE.
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Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu36t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER,
The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 25 1mrp
D. M. TOWNSEND,
No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia.

The Three Callers.

MORN.

Morn calleth fondly to a fair boy, straying
'Mid golden meadows rich with clover-dew;
She calls—but he still thinks of naught save playing;
And so she smiles and waves him an adieu;
Whilst he, still merry with his flowery store,
Dreams not that Morn, sweet Morn, returns no more!

NOON.

Noon cometh—but the boy, to manhood growing,
Heeds not the time—he sees but one sweet form,
One young, fair face, from bower of jasmine glowing.
And all his loving heart with blisses warm;
So Noon, unnoticed, seeks the western shore,
And man forgets that Noon returns no more.

NIGHT.

Night tappeth gently at a casement, gleaming
With the thin firelight, flickering faint and low,
By which a gray-hair'd man is sadly dreaming
O'er pleasures gone, as all life's pleasures go;
Night calls him to her, and he leaves his door
Silent and dark—and he returns no more.

The Legend of William Tell.

From the fifteenth to the eighteenth century—that is to say, from its first invention until the introduction of criticism—the story of Tell, Tell's son, Gessler, and the celebrated apple trick, seems to have found general credence. Indeed, it was not safe to express any doubt on the subject; so much so that Guilliamann, who, writing towards the end of the sixteenth century, first discovered the anecdotal character of the incidents, took care, in publishing his history of ancient Switzerland, to keep his discovery to himself. "As to what you ask me about Tell," he writes to a friend, "although in my book on the ancient history of Switzerland I have conformed to the vulgar tradition on the subject, I must tell you that after mature reflection I look upon it all as a pure fable, the more so as I have not yet been able to find it mentioned in any writer or record more than a century old. The people of Uri are not agreed as to when Tell lived, and they can give no information as to his family or descendants, though many families still subsist who figured at the same period."

When, in the last century, Freudenberger ventured to publish his famous pamphlet, "William Tell, a Legend of Denmark," the work was publicly burnt in the Altorf market-place by order of the magistrates of Uri. Of late years, however, the fabulous nature of the Swiss legend has been clearly demonstrated by the critics of Germany and German Switzerland; and in the cantons most interested in regarding William Tell as an historic personage his mythical character is now generally recognized. It was not until very lately that any question of the genuineness and authenticity of the Tell legends was raised in French Switzerland; but M. Rillett de Candolle published last year at Geneva a work on the "Origin of the Swiss Confederation," in which William Tell, as an actual personality, is quite put an end to. The legend of William Tell belongs to no fabulous age. The Swiss chroniclers of the fifteenth century were imprudent enough to fix the precise date of the incidents, which are alleged to have taken place in the year 1308. Yet no account of the incidents is to be met with until more than a century and a half afterwards. The battle of Morgarten, 1315, in which the men of Schwyz liberated themselves for ever from Austria, found three contemporary historians; but not one of them has a word to say about William Tell's insurrection, which should have taken place only seven years before, or of the feat of archery by which that insurrection is held to have been preceded. Nor in the absence of historians and chroniclers are there any contemporary poets in whose verses mention is made of William Tell or of the Three Swiss. On the contrary, the earliest known ballad on the subject is posterior to the earliest prose chronicle.

The legendary stories out of which Schiller formed the plot of his *William Tell* appeared for the first time about the year 1470 in the manuscript known as the "White Book." Until that time no one had ever heard of William Tell or of the three Swiss patriots. But the anonymous author of the "White Book" knew exactly what had taken place one hundred and sixty-three years before—as, for instance, that a bailiff of Sarnen, named Landenberg, had been ordered to seize the oxen of a poor man belonging to Melchi (whence "Melchthal"), and, being attacked in the execution of his duty, had put the poor man's eyes out; that various acts of oppression had been committed by an Austrian governor named Gessler; and that the victims of these acts belonging to Obwald, Nidwald, and Schwyz, had formed a league to resist and overthrow the Austrian domination. For the canton of Uri, the cradle of Helvetic liberty, another anecdote had to be provided; and the author of the "White Book" did not hesitate to adapt one from the Danish. He had read in the "Danish History" of Saxo-Grammaticus—an abridgment of which, in German, was published in 1430—the story of Tokko, one of King Harold's soldiers, who, boasting of his skill as an archer, was ordered to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. Substituting Tell for Tokko, Gessler for Harold, and throwing in plenty of local color, the author of the "White Book" turned the old Danish story into a capital story of Switzerland. The hat fixed on a pole, before which all who passed were to bow, is an effective detail added by the adapter himself, whose tale is certainly more complete and far more dramatic than the one told by Saxo-Grammaticus.

What, it will be asked, was the moral origin of the anecdotes on Swiss affairs inserted in the "White Book?" M. Hungerbuhler and Professor Vaucher agree in attributing their invention to a political motive. About the middle of the fifteenth century the citizens of Zurich were well-disposed towards Austria, and professed great contempt for the people of Schwyz, with whom they were at war. Songs ridiculing the peasantry of Schwyz, were composed, and Canon Hemmerlin, in a treatise on the nobility, represented them as a vile race, who had dared to shake off their allegiance to their lawful master, the Prince of the House of Hapsburg. It was probably, then, in reply to the attacks of Hemmerlin that the author of the "White Book," meeting invention with invention, introduced into his work the tales of Austrian tyranny and Swiss courage which together make up the story of William Tell. The majority of legends may be described as poetical formations around a simple fact; but in the case of the William Tell legend the simple fact seems to have been wanting. Instead, moreover, of getting pulled to pieces liked other legends in which, as time goes on, the false gets gradually separated from the true, the legend of William Tell went on prospering and increasing from century to century and from generation to generation. The Swiss soil must certainly have been well suited for its reception, for it at once struck root and grew, and now, whatever criticism may say, is for poetical purposes indestructible. After the "White Book" came the "Tellenlied" (1474), in which the hero, who in the prose chronicle is called "The Tall" (*Tall* signifying "daft"), bears the name, which is never afterwards to desert him, "Wilhelm Tell." The "Tellenlied" celebrates the formation of the Swiss Confederation, of which Uri is the nucleus, while of this nucleus Tell is the heart and soul. The chronicle of Stumpff (1548) and that of Tschudi (1572) give fuller and fuller accounts of the history of the imaginary William Tell; and Tschudi, with the naive mendacity of an inventive child, names the very day on which each supposed incident took place. It was on the 25th July, 1307, being St. James' Day, that Gessler's hat was first hoisted on the pole, and it was on the Sunday after the festival of St. Othmar, the 18th of November in the same year, that William Tell passed to and fro before it without uncovering himself. The insurrectionary movement began on the 1st of January, 1308, and the oath of the three cantons was sworn on the 7th of January. Tschudi could, if he pleased, name the hour and the minute. As it is, he tells us the exact terms of the alliance, which was formed for ten years. He was personally acquainted with Furst, of Uri, and reveals for the first time the fact, since accepted by Muller, and at a later period by Sciller and by Rossini, that his Christian name was Walter.

Muller comes forward with details unsuspected even by Tschudi. William Tell, he has ascertained, was born at Burglen. He married Furst's (Walter Furst's) daughter, and he had two sons, William, named after himself, and Walter, named after the father-in-law. Gessler's Christian name was Hermann, and Marguet, the wife of Stauffacher, was a Herlobig by birth. These particulars, obviously of Muller's own fabrication, impart, nevertheless, a wonderful air of truthfulness to the narrative. The historian knew as well as a modern novelist the artistic value of details, and to give additional reality to his tale did not hesitate to name and characterize every personage that he introduced. So when he brought out the second edition of his "Peau de Chagrin," Balzac, in the scene of the banquet, and designated by proper names incidental characters whom, in the first edition, he had vaguely mentioned as "a barrister," "a vaudevilliste," "a journalist," "a physician," the French novelist had discovered what the Swiss hittorian knew full well—that if you introduce a personage to a reader, and wish him to be believed in, you must at least take the trouble to give him a name.

Muller, all the same, was conscientious after his own manner, only he held strange views as to the duty of an historian, thinking apparently that his one great aim should be to render his work interesting to the reader. Do not let us blame him too severely, for Muller's descriptions furnished Schiller with the groundwork of some of his finest passages, and supplied material which was one day to inspire Rossini. The *ranz des vaches*, the storm on the lake, the fishermen, the shepherds, and all the picturesque details which give such naturalness and beauty to the drama, were of Muller's own invention. Muller had a contempt for mere truth; perhaps he did not believe in it. But he professed an artist's regard for truthfulness, probability, appropriateness; and he takes care in a foot-note to justify his description of Stauffacher's house, observing that "the antiquity of this mode of building is proved by Priscus, *Lagatio ad Attilam*." You may think what you please of his right to invent characters and incidents, but do not for one moment suspect him of sinning against verisimilitude, either of time or place.

From period to period the story of William Tell becomes not only more complete and more dramatic, but also more and more Swiss, until in Schiller's play there is such a superabundance of Swiss details that by that and that alone (as a Swiss critic has ingeniously pointed out) it can be seen that the poet is not a native of Switzerland. He knows the country by hearsay and by his own vivid imagination. Everything in the drama is thoroughly Swiss, only there is too much of it. There are too many remarks on cows and chamois, two many precipices and chasms, too many winding paths; the shepherds of the Alps are like German tourists—astonished at seeing in Switzerland what they never could have seen at Weimar. Finally, in the hands of Rossini the drama becomes more intensely Swiss than even Schiller had made it. In the opera we not only see the Swiss sights, we hear the Swiss sounds, though the crtic just cited would probably say that Swiss fishermen do not sing barcaroles, that the *corno di bassetto* is not used in the Swiss mountains, and that the *ranz des vaches*, according to Rossini, is not so much a recollection as a beautiful dream of Switzerland.

THE BRETON BLUE-BEARD.

In the ancient Abbey of St. Gildas de Rhuys, in Brittany, may be seen a rude colored print relative to the legend of Comorre, or Comor, the Breton "Blue-beard," in which St. Gildas plays a conspicuous part. The story, as told by Emile Souvestre, is this:—Guerech, Count of Vannes, the country of white corn, had a daughter, Triphyna, whom he tenderly loved. One day ambassadors arrived from Comorre, a prince of Cornouaille, the country of the black corn, demanding her in marriage. Now this caused great distress; for Comorre was a giant, and one of the wickedest of men, held in awe by every one for his cruelty. As a boy, when he went out, his mother used to ring a bell to warn people of his approach. He shot a child in order to prove his gun; and, when unsuccessful in the chase, would set his dogs on the peasants to tear them to pieces. But most horrible of all, he had had four wives, who all died, one after the other, under suspicion of having been killed by either the knife, fire, water, or poison. The Count of Vannes, therefore, dismissed the embassadors, and advanced to meet Comorre, who was approaching with a powerful army; but St. Gildas went into her oratory, and begged Triphyna would save bloodshad, and consent to the marriage. He gave her a silver ring, which would warn her of any intended evil by turning, at the approach of danger, as black as the crow's wing. The marriage took place with great rejoicings. The first day six thousand guests were invited; on the next as many poor were fed, the bride and the bridegroom serving at table, a napkin under their arms. For some time all went on well. Comorre's nature seemed changed, his prisons were empty, his gibbets untenanted; but Triphyna felt no confidence, and every day went to pray at the tombs of his four wives. At this time there was an assembly at Rennes of the Breton princes, which Comorre was obliged to attend. Before his departure he gave Triphyna the keys, desiring her to amuse herself in his absence. After five months he unexpectedly returned, and found her occupied in trimming an infant's cap with gold-lace. On seeing the cap Comorre turned pale; and when Triphyna joyfully announced to him that in two months he would be a father, he drew back in a rage and rushed out of the apartment. Triphyna saw that her ring had turned black, which betokened danger, she knew not why. She descended into the chapel to pray. When she arose to depart it was midnight, and she saw the four tombs of Comorre's wives open slowly, and they all issued forth in their winding-sheets. Half dead with fear, Triphyna tried to escape; but the spectres cried, "Take care, poor lost one! Comorre seeks to kill you." "I!" says the Countess; "what evil have I done?" "You have told him that you will soon become a mother; and, through the Spirit of Evil, he knows that his child will kill him; and that is why he has murdered us, when we told him what he has just learned from you." "What hope, then, of escape remains for me?" cried Triphyna. "Go back to your father," answered the phantoms. "But how escape, when Comorre's dog guards the court?" "Give him this poison which killed me," said the first wife. "But how can I descend this high wall?" "By means of this cord which strangled me," answered the second wife. "But who will guide me through the dark?" "The fire which burned me," replied the third wife. "And how can I make so long a journey?" returned Triphyna. "Take this stick which broke my skull," returned the fourth spectre. Armed with these weapons Triphyna sets out, silences the dog, scales the wall, sees her way through the darkness, and proceeds on her road to Vannes. On awaking next morning Comorre finds his wife fled and pursues her on horseback. The poor fugitive, seeing her ring turn black, turned off the road and hid herself till night in the cabin of a shepherd, where was only an old magpie in a cage at the door. Comorre, who had given up the pursuit, was returning home that road, when he heard the magpie trying to imitate her complaints, and calling out "Poor Triphyna!" He therefore knew his wife had passed that way, and set his dog on the track. Meanwhile Triphyna felt she could proceed no further, and lay down on the ground, where she brought into the world a boy of marvellous beauty. As she clasped him to her arms, she saw over her head a falcon with a golden collar, which she recognized as her father's. The bird came to her call, and giving it the warning ring of St. Gildas, she told it to fly with it to her father. The bird obeyed, and flew with it like lightning to Vannes; but almost at the same instant Comorre arrived. Having parted with her warning ring, Triphyna, who had no notice of his approach, had only time to conceal her babe in the cavity of a tree, when Comorre threw himself upon his unhappy wife, and with one blow severed her head from her body. When the falcon arrived at Vannes, he found the King at dinner with St. Gildas. He let the ring fall into the silver cup of his master, who, recognizing it, exclaimed, "My daughter is in danger! Saddle the horses, and let St. Gildas accompany us." Following the falcon, they soon reached the spot where Triphyna lay dead. After they had all knelt in prayer, St. Gildas said to the corpse, "Arise; take thy head and thy child, and follow us." The dead body obeyed; the bewildered troop followed. But, gallop as fast as they could, the headless body was always in front, carrying the babe in her left hand, and her pale head in the right. In this manner they reached the castle of Comorre. "Count," said St. Gildas, "I bring back your wife such as your wickedness has made her, and thy child such as Heaven has given it thee. Wilt thou receive them under thy roof?" Comorre was silent. The Saint three times repeated the question, but no voice returned an answer. Then St. Gildas took the new-born infant from its mother, and placed it on the ground. The child marched alone to the edge of the moat, and picking up a handful of earth and throwing it against the castle, exclaimed, "Let the Trinity execute judgment!" At the same instant the towers shook and fell with a great crash; the walls yawned open and the castle sank, burying Comorre and all his fellow-partners in crime. St. Gildas then replaced Triphyna's head upon her shoulders, laid his hands upon her, and restored her to life, to the great joy of her father.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
PITTSBURG, April 30, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburg, corner of PENN and TENTH Streets, on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870.
W. R. SHELBY, Secretary.
5 2 14t

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 t6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
4 2t M5 J. B. WALKER.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
ROGERS CARRIAGES,
1009 and 1011
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF BUZBY & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
All claims will be settled by either of the late partners at Nos. 251 and 253 MARKET Street.
GEORGE L. BUZBY
JOHN L. BUZBY.
Philadelphia, April 30, 1870. 30 6t*

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
24 Also, WOOL SACKS.

DRY GOODS.

1870. LLAMA SACKS. 1870.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Open to-day an invoice of DOGIN & CIE MAKE
CELEBRATED
LLAMA LACE JACKETS,
SAILOR JACKETS,
LLAMA PALMERSTONS,
LLAMA FADETTES,
LLAMA PANIERS,
LLAMA POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SUITS. 2 13 stuth3m

N. B.—The following goods we are running this week:—Paisley Shawls, Iron Bareges, Tourists' Dress Goods, Fine Marseilles, White Corduroy, $2 Black Silks, $6 per yard for best 8-4 Grenadine de Fer.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.

BLACK SILKS from $1.50 to $5 per yard.
FANCY SILKS from $1 to $10.
HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
INDIA PONGEE.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.
GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 39t N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.

We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET
WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD.
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

PATENTED AUGUST, 1866. IMPROVED March, 1869. Carpets thoroughly cleaned by the only Machine in the United States that removes Moths and Worms and revives the colors. Send orders to WILLIAM McARTHUR, No. 1418 SOUTH Street. N. B.—Patent rights for States and cities for sale. 5 2 12t*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.

A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD31

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
3 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
25 Philadelphia.

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE No. 6551 FOR 3 SHARES COMMON STOCK of the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, in name of Mary E. Chance. Application has been made for renewal.
April 20, 1870. 4 20 12t*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.
4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, New York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 230 miles), including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail, or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive Proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes, and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars containing full information will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise, to EDWIN F. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 BROADWAY, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH,
President Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
New York, April 26, 1870. 4 27 10t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MATTHEW CRAIG, Assignee, etc., vs. JOHN McLEAN and SARAH, his wife, District Court. Levari Facias, March Term, 1870, No. 160.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in Court derived from a Sheriff's sale, under the above entitled writ, of—

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of American street, in the Seventeenth ward of the City of Philadelphia, 180 feet north from Master street, thence northward along American street 72 feet, thence westward at right angles to American street 61 feet 7¼ inches, thence westward at right angles to Cadwalader street 61 feet 7¼ inches to said Cadwalader street, thence southwardly along the same 72 feet, thence eastward at right angles thereto 48 feet 1½ inches, and thence further eastward at right angles to American street 48 feet 1½ inches to beginning.

Subject to ground-rent of $432.

Will attend to the duties of his appointment upon WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, in said city, when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
E. C. MITCHELL,
4 28 10t Auditor.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
1 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 5§

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 91 6m

CHARLES DICKENS.

The Author on the Newsman of the Day.

On April 5 the annual dinner in aid of the friends of the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held in London. Mr. Charles Dickens presided, and in proposing the toast of the evening said:—Ladies and Gentlemen:—You receive me with so much cordiality that I fear you believe that I really did once sit in a Lord Mayor's coach. Permit me to assure you, in spite of the information received from Mr. Alderman Cotton, that I never had that honor. Furthermore, I beg to assure you that I never witnessed a Lord Mayor's show except from the point of iew obtained by the other vagabonds upon the pavement. Now, ladies and gentlemen, in spite of this great cordiality of yours, I doubt if you fully know yet what a blessing it is to you that I occupy this chair to-night, because having filled it on several previous ccasions for the society on whose behalf we re assembled, and having said everything that I could think of to say about it, and being, moreover, the President of the institution itself, I am placed to-night in the modest osition of a host who is not so much to dislay himself as to call out his guests—perhaps even to try to induce some among them o occupy his place on another occasion. And, therefore, you may be safely sure that, like "Falstaff," but with a modification almost as large as himself, I shall try rather to be the cause of speaking in others than to speak myself to-night. Much in this manner they exhibit at the door of a snuff-shop the effigy of a Highlander with an empty mull in his hand, who, having apparently taken all the nuff he can carry, and discharged all the neezes of which he is capable, politely invites his friends and patrons to step in and try what they can do in the same line. It is an appropriate instance of the universality of the newsman's calling that no toast we have drunk to-night—and no toast we shall drink to-night—and no toast we might, could, hould, or would drink to-night, is separable for a moment from that great inclusion of all possible subjects of human interest which he delivers at our doors very day. Further, it may be worthy the onsideration of everybody here who has alked cheerfully to his or her neighbor since we have sat down at the table, what in the name of Heaven should we have talked about, nd how on earth could we have possibly got on, if our newsman had only for one single day forgotten us. Now, ladies and gentlemen, as our newsman is not by any means in he habit of forgetting us, let us form a little habit of not forgetting our newsman. Let us remember that his work is very arduous; that it occupies him early and late; that he profits he derives from us are at the best ery small; that the services he renders to us re very great; that if he be a master, his ittle capital is exposed to all sorts of mishances, anxieties, and hazards; and if he be journeyman, he himself is exposed to all anner of weathers, of tempers, and all maner of difficult and unreasonable requrements. et me illustrate this. I was once present t a social discussion which turned upon e question what was the most absorbing nd the longest lived passion in the human reast. A daily editor of vast experience and reat acuteness, who was one of the company, considerably surprised us by saying ith the greatest confidence that the passion question was the passion of getting orders or the play. There had recently been a rrible shipwreck, and very few of the surviving sailors had escaped in an open boat. ne of these, on making land, came straight London, and straight to the newspaper ffice, with his story of how he had seen the hip go down before his eyes. That young an had witnessed the most terrible contention between the powers of fire and ater for the destruction of that ship and every one on board. He had rowed away mong the floating, dying, and the sinking ead. He had floated by day, and he had ozen by night, with no shelter and no od, and as he told his dismal tale, he olled his haggard eyes about the room. hen he had finished, and the tale had been oted down from his lips, he was cheered and freshed and soothed, and asked if anything ould be done for him Even that master assion was so strong within him that he immediately replied he should like an order for e play. My friend the editor certainly ought that was rather a strong case; but he id that during his many years of experience had witnessed an incurable amount of lf-prostration and abasement having no her object, and that almost invariably on e part of the people who could well afford pay. This made a great impression on y mind, and I really lived in this faith until me years ago it happened upon a stormy ght I was kindly escorted from a bleak ilway station to the little out-of-they town it represented by a sprightly d vivacious newsman, to whom I opounded, as we went along under y umbrella, what was the one all-absorbing ssion of the human soul. He replied, thout the slightest hesitation, that it cerinly was the passion for getting your newsper in advance of your fellow-creatures; so if you only hired it to get it delivered at our own door at exactly the same time as nother man who hired the same copy four iles off; and finally, the invincible determiation on the part of both men not to believe e time was up when the boy called. Ladies nd gentlemen, I have not had an opportunity verifying this experience with my friends the managing committee, but I have no oubt from its reception to-night that my iend the newsman was perfectly right. ell, as a sort of beacon in a sufficiently dark fe, and as an assurance that among a little ody of workingmen there is a feeling of rotherhood and sympathy—which is worth uch to all men, or they would herd with olves—the newsvenders once upon a time tablished the Benevolent and Provident Initution, and here it is.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have stated the ewsman's simple case. I leave it in your ands. Within the last year the institution as had the good fortune to attract the symathy and gain the support of the eminent an of letters I am proud to call my friend, ho now represents the great Republic of merica at the British Court. Also it has nrolled upon its list of donors and VicePresidents the great name of Longfellow. I eg to propose to you to drink "Prosperity to e Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident stitution." (Cheers.) The toast was duly onored, and followed by the toast of "The adies," proposed by Mr. Charles Dickens, r. Mr. Edmund Yates proposed the health the Chairman; and then came the toasts the Vice-Presidents and Stewards, and the ress.

—The scientific apparatus of Dartmouth College as just received an addition in the shape of a ew induction coil, which is said to be the most owerful instrument of the kind in the United tates. It was built in Boston, at an expense of 700. Though no battery has yet been conected with it sufficient to fully bring out its ower, a spark nineteen and a half inches long as been got from it.

A Preacher's Defense of the Drama and the Opera.

The Rev. Robert L. Collier, of Chicago, recently delivered a sermon on the "The Theatre, the Opera, and the Church; or, The Relations of the Church to Popular Amusement." His text was from 1 Corinthians vii, 31—"Use this world as not abusing it." He took the ground that the drama and opera are harmless and proper amusements, for Christians as well as for others. Referring to the fact that the theatre is generally denounced by the evangelical sects, he claimed that they did not show why or in what it is sinful. "The American people," he said, "are overworked, and need more amusement." He recognized as universal in the human race the dramatic instinct, and said:—

"The drama is as ancient as the race. Much of the Biblical literature is dramatic. I am not quite sure but that the very first chapters of Genesis are dramatic; I am quite sure that Job is dramatic; that Ruth is; that Esther is dramatic. Shakespeare, the peerless poet of centuries, had no function in the world and no name left to history, had it not been for the dramatic instinct and aptitude. So with Milton. The greatest poets that God has given to the world have been its dramatic poets; and, furthermore, human character has its highest representatives in the drama. I confess that I never saw such power, I never remarked such nature in any Christian pulpit that it was ever my privilege to sit under as in Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle." It is nature, not art. No sermon scarcely in the world, except that of Christ, when He stood with the adulterous woman, ever illustrated the power of love to conquer evil and to win the wanderer, as that little piece, so perfectly rendered by this genius which God has given to illustrate in the drama the power of love over the sins of the race. I wonder who in the ministerial Union ever saw Jefferson in *Rip Van Winkle?* Let us give to these friends the advantage of our judgment of their ignorance. Ristori, Rachel, Booth, Murdoch, especially Davenport and Jefferson, are all God's gifts to man. So I say that the legitimate drama is to be endorsed. It is an educator. It is in no wise to be apologized for. And in regard to the opera, I need only, I think, say that, so far as the opera is concerned, any one who objects to it on moral grounds must either be ignorant of it —I think, for the most part, that those who object to the opera are—or there certainly must be a moral weakness in the nature of such objectors. To say that the opera is corrupting is to say the most irrational and foolish thing that the human lips are capable of. Many of our finest minds go to the opera and come away feeling that it was a waste of time; and we who can enjoy it in any wise, be it ever so little, ought to feel a profound sorrow for such people, because they do not know the infinite delights and joys of which, by their lack of musical culture, they are deprived. But it is their duty to simply say they do not like it. It is a sorry religion that rejects it on the sour grape principle: because they cannot, they won't let anybody else.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CHARLES E. CLARK,

BEDDING

AND

Cottage Furniture,

No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.

BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.

Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. [3 15 tuths2m

TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

RICHMOND & CO..

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 9

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street. New York City

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., cluding extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1117 3m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadel a. 4 1 wim

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philakelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 50 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15tuf] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6 30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House; 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11 30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2·00.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg; and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COMPANY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

LINES FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

From foot of Cortland street at 1 and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 8 50 and 10 A. M., 12·30, 5, 6, and 9 P. M., and at 12 night, via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1, North River, at 6·30 A. M., accommodation, and 2 P. M., express, via Amboy and Camden.

April 11, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5·40, 6·40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9 20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1·15 and 9·20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE,

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 12·50 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·20 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·0 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·50 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATTS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Ceneral Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROA

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
2·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
5 45 P. M., Accommodation, Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8 00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, FINE CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

May 5, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, bedding, china and glassware, refrigerators, stoves, fine carpets, etc. etc

Also, large American Flag, 44x26 feet.

PIANOS.

Also, 2 rosewood piano-fortes, 7-octave, made by McCammon and E N. Scherr.

Also, rosewood piano-forte, 6½ octave, made by Meyer.

Also, mahogany piano-forte, made by Lord.

FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.

Also, 9 French-plate mantel and pier mirrors.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Also, large fire-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring.

Also, large fire-proof safe, made by Evans & Watson—sold for account of former purchaser.

Also, fire-proof safe.

FINE CHINA AND PLATED WARE.

Also, fine India china dinner set, handsomely painted, 188 pieces.

Also, 3 decorated china dinner and tea sets.

Also, fine plated turren, coffee urn, castor, pitchers, berry dishes, etc., etc. 5 3 2t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

In consequence of the severe storm on Friday, the sale of paintings has been postponed until

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
May 3 and 4, at 7½ o'clock.

The collection contains 125 Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, etc., mounted in fine gold leaf frames, embracing many pretty subjects.

The following Artists are represented:—

J. Hamilton,
Dammann,
Searby,
G. F. Bensell.
F. D. Lewis,
H. C. Bispham,
T. Henry Smith,
W. Anderson,
W. Sheridan Young,
T. Moran,
Krause,
Briscoe.

Sale positive without reserve. Now open for examination. 5 2 3t

PEREMPTORY SALE,

Without reserve.

Mr. CHARLES F HASELTINE, before sailing fo Europe on the 14th day of May, will sell, at his Galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 5th and 6th, all his VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS, containing specimens by the following artists:—

Boutibonne,
Desgoffe,
Preyer,
Millner,
Herzog,
Triebel,
De Haas,
Lasalle,
Hildebrandt,
Brillouin,
Col,
Camphausen,
Sonderman,
Sell,
Carl Becker,
Jacobsen,
Arnoux,
Moran,
Maurer,
Lewis,
Carabain,
Spitzweg,
Kehren,
Verwee,
Boulwanger,
Zamacois,
Prof. Ittenbach,
Osw. Achenbach,
Meyerheim,
Beranger,
Lobrichon,
Kurwasseg, fils,
Paul Weber,
Van Marcke,
Zuber Buehler,
Dansaert,
Pecrus,
Larodhe,
Aufray,
Ramsey,
Canello,
Diffenbach,
Marohn,
Cruikshank,
Jungheim,
De Brackeleer,
Schopin,
Voltz,
Meyer Von Bremen
Herbsthoffer,
De Jonghe,
Caraud,
Fauvelet,
Trayer,
Verheyden,
Vertin,
Deshayes,
Wilhelmi,
Boettcher,
De Block,
Wittkamp,
Leray,
Haseltine,
Wilms,
Arntz,
De Vos,
Maris,
Leichert,
O. Erdmann,
Darru,
A. R. Jones,
Werner,

Now on exhibition at the Galleries.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday morning,

May 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 29 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

May 6, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc. 4 30 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

May 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 3 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday, May 4.
Commencing at 10 o'clock.

LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' Under Garments, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Silks, White Goods, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Lace Goods, Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Hosiery, Notions, Silk and Cotton Trimmings, Bindings and Fancy Goods.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SACQUES.

A special offering of Gros Grain Sacques, comprising a superior assortment latest Paris styles, manufactured expressly for first-class city trade.

KID GLOVES

A full line of Paris kid gloves in choice spring colors.

PATENT THREAD.

To close an estate, 2000 pounds patent thread.

MOSQUITO NETS.

2000 pieces mosquito nets, assorted colors.

SUMMER SHIRTS.

Also, a full line of gents' summer shirts. [5 2 3t

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.

Also, 100 cases straw hats and sunshades.

LACE POINTS.

Also, an invoice of lace points. 1t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER

No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger.* [1 18

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an assortment of Household Furniture—handsome parlor and chamber suits; fine Frenchplate mantel and pier mirrors; showcases; walnut sideboards; extension tables; desks and office furniture; mattresses; beds and bedding; china and glassware; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; new settees and Windsor chairs; platform scales, etc. 1t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 t
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

Peremptory Sale.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

May 5, commencing at 10 o'clock.

ALSO.

On account of whom it may concern, at 11 o'clock precisely,

14 barrels Cider and Wine Vinegar.

Also, 100 cases genuine Worcestershire Sauce. [5 3 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. 3 19 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a

PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET,

which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies* will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period

4 20 1m] JOSEPH A. MARKLE, Undertaker,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL Business Photographer, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking Photographs of Country Seats in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 4 29 1m

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RAILROADS.

Operations of the Roads Having Termini in Philadelphia, and its Vicinity, During the Year 1869.

Below we give the operations during the year 1869 of the railroads which have termini in this city, or are in direct connection with such roads. The figures are taken from the Auditor-General's report on railroads for the year 1869:—

	NAME OF ROAD.	Stock authorized by law.	Amount of Stock now paid in.	Amount of Floating and Funded Debt.	Cost of Road and Equipment.	Length of Road in miles.	Number of Passengers Carried.	Gross Amount of Tonnage.	Total Expenses.	Total Receipts.	
1	Catawissa	......	$8,859,500	$445,350	$3,826,500	65·	......	454,801	$435,608	$625,131	1
2	Chester Valley	$871,900	871,900	1,437,500	1,871,900	21·40	......	......	......	......	2
3	Chesnut Hill	120,650	120,650	......	120,650	4·12	......	......	8,300	21,313	3
4	Connecting	1,800,000	1,278,300	1,000,000	2,278,300	6·78	......	......	......	......	4
5	Junction	250,000	180,250	800,000	338,324	4·62	225,159	1,219,915	45,018	107,611	5
6	North Pennsylvania	*1,500,000	3,150,000	3,721,915	7,023,092	55·00	771,984	552,771	640,282	1,132,731	6
7	Pennsylvania	35,000,000	33,493,112	19,834,015	32,392,866	354·90	4,229,363	4,992,025	12,203,267	17,250,811	7
8	Perkiomen	50,000	37,650	616,480	518,739	11·	......	......	......	......	8
9	Philadelphia and Baltimore Central	2,000,000	218,000	1,091,686	1,415,975	46·	162,980	77,673	157,400	196,672	9
10	Philadelphia and Erie	10,000,000	6,004,300	12,638,974	19,391,972	287·06	651,088	1,309,041	3,324,218	3,932,705	10
11	Philadelphia and Reading	......	29,023,100	7,330,190	29,815,067	102·04	1,627,769	6,016,467	5,111,936	11,268,351	11
12	Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown	*400,000	1,595,750	55,900	1,454,872	17·	2,177,535	533,326	356,782	697,619	12
13	Philadelphia and Trenton	2,000,000	1,259,100	......	1,436,338	26·50	1,110,567	449,490	755,801	1,077,558	13
14	Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore	......	9,520,850	2,543,000	10,052,226	96·95	1,512,991	320,198	1,659,207	2,565,302	14
15	Reading and Columbia	680,000	506,848	1,954,859	2,146,147	40·	121,818	222,012	146,765	207,799	15
16	Southwark	200,000	58,468	......	......	2·12	......	......	......	......	16
17	West Chester	165,000	165,000	......	202,986	9·	......	......	......	......	17
18	West Chester and Philadelphia	1,600,000	684,045	1,055,100	1,618,859	26·05	678,463	97,065	215,674	330,571	18
19	Wilmington and Reading	800,000	734,812	789,800	1,083,732	19·93	†1,041	15,513	71,061	71,253	19

* With power to increase the amount.
† For three months only.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Knights Templar are making great preparations for the encampment at Williamsport next month.

—The Athletic beat the Keystone yesterday.

—Harry D. and Gazelle trot this afternoon at Point Breeze.

—The Schuylkill navy is getting in fine trim for the review.

—The boulevards on South Broad street badly need attention.

—St. Mark's Church received last year $11,789·65 for pew rents.

—Connell's $1000 salary must have been spent weeks ago. Yet he still lives.

—What means the gathering of whiskyites in front of the Philadelphia Bank?

—Nelms has challenged Plunkett the billiardist for the championship of the State.

—Why don't the residents on North Broad street light up their parlors after night?

—The Rockford Base-ball Club, of Illinois, will be in this city the first week in June.

—It is said J. E. Ridgway will not refuse the nomination in the Third Senatorial district.

—"Brick Inspector" Daily will give "pugilistic" Nagle a hard fight for the State Senatorship.

—The gamblers who fled the city recently have all returned. What's Special Detective Wood about?

—Henszey sold out his "artists" (!) saloon to go to the Senate. The latter must have paid better.

—There are 479 miles of railway track in Philadelphia, without counting the double track or sidings.

—The Nineteenth Ward Republican Association has elected William Whittaker (colored) as its Vice-President.

—A drunken lieutenant of police appeared on a Fifteenth street car yesterday. Fortunately he was in citizen's clothing.

—If a High Constable is a superior officer, why are not men of brains chosen for the position, instead of walking tailors' signs?

—What became of the $1000 which Senator Findlay was compelled to disgorge? It came from the salaries of the police of this city.

—Albright is a candidate for renomination to the Legislature. Can he explain why he attended a meeting of the infamous ring last winter?

—Senator Nagle has full run of the Mayor's office and is hobnobbing daily with the police. Perhaps David is looking out for renomination.

—Rumor has it that our ponderous friend of the Twenty-second sighs for the pickings of the Tax office, of which little Johnny has deprived him.

—If a professional thief is arrested, all that is necessary for him to prove is that he is a good Democrat, and the 90 day law becomes a nonentity.

—Quite a number of country legislators have been in town for several days past. They certainly did not come to attend the Billiard Tournament.

—Maguire, the new detective recently appointed by the Mayor, was formerly a "whisky run." We always thought Mayor Fox was a great temperance man!

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange, this morning:—

shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.	$5·75
6 do do do	5·50
shares Merchants' Hotel Co.	42·00
shares Pembroke Oil Co.	¾c.
shares Imperial Oil Co.	1c.
share Mercantile Library Co.	5·50
shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, pref.	20·00
do do do do common.	10·00
shares Rathbone and Camden Oil Co.	3c.
shares Wetzel County Oil Co.	½c.
shares Centralia Oil Co.	1c.
shares Cow Creek and Stilwell Run Oil Co.	½c.
shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven R. R.	53·50
00 Phila. and Erie R. R. 6 per cent., April and October	90
00 Phila. and Erie R. R. 7 per cent., Jan. and July	91½
shares Enterprise Insurance Co.	45·75
hares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, old.	6·75
shares Central Transportation Co.	50·25
do do do	50·00
do do do	49·75
MMERCE STREET, No. 511—A Valuable Store	$9000
KER, No. 618—Brick Dwelling	1105
VER SCHUYLKILL—146-acre Farm	166 per acre
ORY, No. 23—Brick Dwelling	2735
NE, No. 223—Tavern and Dwelling	6300
VERETT, above Noble—Two Dwellings and Stable	1420
REEN, No. 1203—Modern Residence	6350
LBERT, Nos. 1421 and 1425—Two Modern Residences	19,100 and 10,700

RECOGNITION SERVICES.—The services announced for last Thursday evening to take place the Beth-Eden Baptist Church were postponed in consequence of the inclement weather, and will take place this evening at 8 o'clock. v. Dr. Henson will preach, with other interesting services in connection with recognition the church.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM is now open at No. 1205 Chesnut street. The collection is very interesting is well worthy of a visit. Lectures on useful and scientific subjects are given every evening.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

The annual meeting of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was held in the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 502 Chesnut street, at 10½ o'clock this A. M. There was an unusually large attendance of stockholders.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the company, E. W. Clark, Esq., who nominated Mr. Caleb Cope as President. Mr. Francis Mitchell was chosen Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted. The Secretary then read the annual report of the doings of the road for the year 1869, from which we abstract the following:—

Profits of the year		$1,797,453·81
General Expenses	$116,338·07	
Taxes	218,654·91	
Balance of interest account	984,071·48	
Loss on Delaware Division Canal	143,692·81	
		1,462,752·27
Surplus		$334,701·54

This amount is subject to a deduction of about $75,000 for expenses on the Delaware Division Canal, beyond ordinary repairs, before the opening of navigation in 1870, in restoring aqueducts, etc.

The coal tonnage on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and Lehigh Canal for 1869 was 1,597,651 tons, in comparison with 1,552,163 tons in 1868.

There was an increase in the railroad tonnage of 430,292 tons, and a decrease in the canal tonnage of 384,803 tons, leaving a net increase of 45,488 tons.

The production of the company's mines in 1869 was 563,914 tons, in comparison with 467,126 tons in 1868.

An election for officers of the company was then held, with the following result:—

President—E. W. Clark.

Managers—S. M. Felton, Francis R. Cope, Francis C. Yarnall, Fisher Hazard, Charles Parrish, George F. Tyler, Philip C. Garrett, Charles Wheeler, George Whitney, Alexander Biddle, and John Leisenring.

A communication was received, too late for action however, from Mr. S. M. Felton, declining a re-election on account of ill health. The meeting then adjourned.

PHILADELPHIANS ABROAD.

Directory of Citizens in Europe and Other Foreign Parts.

We compile from the American *Register*, Paris, of April 16, the following information regarding Philadelphians abroad.

RECENTLY ARRIVED IN PARIS,

Robert Briggs, Miss E. B. Day, Mrs. F. Dexkla, Mrs. A. M. Maison, Miss Kate Maison, Miss Annie Maison, Ivon B. Miller, J. M. Stanton, Mrs. E. Wilson, Miss Mary Wilson, E. Wilson, Jr.

IN SWITZERLAND,

Meredith Bailey, F. Coxe, Mr. Lockwood and family.

IN GERMANY,

Mrs. and Miss Coles, Miss Evans, Emlen Hutchinson, Mrs. M. R. Johnson and family.

IN ITALY,

Miss Pine, J. C. Seims, Jr.

IN ROME,

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Canfield, G. W. Smith, Mrs. J. A. Burk, Miss Ellie N. Burk, Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Carpenter, Miss E. Dunning, J. M. Fisher, Mrs. M. C. Megargee and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spencer.

IN AFRICA,

Dr. Leconte and family, Dr. Stewart and family.

IN LONDON,

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Borie, L. S. Curtis, W. R. White.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On Saturday next, May 7, will be sold on the premises, corner of Old York road and Chelten avenue, Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pa., a very valuable country property, comprising 9¾ acres of land, a mansion, handsome stone stable, carriage house, stone ice house, spring house, workshop, barn, etc. The grounds are well covered with shade and fruit trees. The mansion is two and a half stories in height, substantially built, with two-story back buildings. It has a parlor with a low-down grate, dining-room, pantry, and two kitchens on the first floor; three chambers and a bath-room with hot and cold water on the second floor, and has two pleasant rooms and a water tank on the floor above. It has gas fixtures and hot and cold water throughout, and has also a water-closet, furnace cooking-range, numerous closets, marble mantels, a porch, and a burglar-alarm, which is also attached to the coachman's room at the barn. The stable has three stalls, and the house and barn are supplied with excellent spring water by means of a hydraulic ram. The lawn is watered by a never-failing stream, and the whole place is surrounded by a new stone wall.

It is situated six and a half miles from Philadelphia, and is but a few minutes' walk from the York road station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

A NUBIAN LECTURER.—Thirty-nine years ago Leo Lloyd was born at Daar, on the Nile, in Nubia, his mother being a native medicine woman, while his grandmother had been a sister of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the celebrated Haytien chieftain. While quite young, he was brought to this country, where he was educated under the patronage of Edward Everett, Henry W. Longfellow, the late William P. Foulke, Esq., of this city, and others. Twelve years ago he emigrated to Liberia, where he continued to reside, becoming a lieutenant in the Liberian army in 1863, and seeing service in the wars with the wild natives of the interior. He recently returned to this country, bringing with him a daughter, whom he will leave at Oberlin College to be educated; and to raise the money to meet the expense, he has entered upon the lecturing business. Last Sunday he spoke before the Bethany Mission Sunday School and the Calvary Baptist Sunday School, and this evening, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 Chesnut street, he gives a lecture, his subject being "Why Christianity has not penetrated the Interior of Africa." Lieutenant Lloyd appears to be a bright and intelligent man and a ready speaker, and those who attend the lecture will doubtless be highly entertained.

A CHICKEN FIGHT BROKEN UP—A NUMBER OF THE FANCY OVERHAULED.—Lieutenant John Kelly, of the Thirteenth district, yesterday received information that a cock-fight was to take place last night in his district. He investigated the matter, and at midnight surrounded the establishment of Peter Orth, on Cresson street, near Gay, with a posse of his men. He then entered the place, and on ascending to the second floor saw a crowd of bruisers, in the centre of whom there was a lively mill going on between two cocks. The appearance of the lieutenant was a sufficient warning for the "fancy," and they made out of windows and for the stairway. Having a sufficient squad with him, the lieutenant turned his attention to the "fighters," and it was with considerable difficulty he succeeded in capturing one of the roosters, whose opponent flew out of the window. While the lieutenant was thus engaged, his men were hauling in the participants as they made their exit from the building. Eighteen of these gentry were captured, and they will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon. Their names are Patrick Carroll, John Barnes, Abel Barthong, John Kent, Edward Clegg, John Wills, William J. Johnson, William Dunbarte, Andrew Carney, James Mass, William Shields, James White, Hugh Beggs, Henry Wolfington, Simon Kent, David Baxter, Michael Johnson, and John Wood.

REV. DR. E. D. SAUNDERS' lecture last evening at his college, West Philadelphia, was received with great approbation by a large audience of our intelligent citizens. He so discoursed on the training of the young that not a parent appeared otherwise than intensely interested.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before U. S. Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., this morning was arraigned David Sawyer, captain of the American brig Shannon, on the charge of obstructing a Custom House officer in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Alfred Colgan sworn—I am an inspector of customs; yesterday I was detailed as the officer in charge of the American brig Shannon, of Millbridge, Maine, in port, from Matanzas; she was lying in the stream yesterday morning, and I awaited her arrival in dock; about 2 or 3 o'clock P. M. I went aboard and introduced myself to the captain as the person who would take charge, and desired to examine his papers and vessel; he said 'Go ahead, and take all you find; I found in the cabin three gallons of agua dente not manifested; I went forward and invoiced a number of small articles; I then went aft and met some friends of the captain; I then entered the Lazaretto, and was in there about five minutes, when the captain called down, "Have you found anything? —— —— you; put everything back where you found it;" he repeated the same remark again; I then came on deck, when he shoved his fist under my face and said, "—— —— you; I could whip you and two like you;" seeing his friends around I deemed it advisable to seal the Lazaretto up, and report the case to the Assistant Surveyor, which I did; Mr. Waterhouse then asked for four volunteers to go down to the vessel with me; this time I gave it a thorough examination, the captain not interfering.

The Commissioner upon the above evidence held the accused in $1000 bail to answer.

A NOTED PUGILIST BEATEN.—About 2 o'clock this morning a row occurred at Eighth and Sansom streets among a number of noted bruisers, during which Hugh Riley, alias Butt Riley, a noted New York pugilist, was badly beaten about the head. He was knocked senseless and left lying on the pavement. In a short time he was sufficiently recovered to be able to get up and walk off. At Ninth and Arch streets he was taken in charge by two policemen and conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. Lieutenant Flaherty, of the Fifth district, called on him for any information he possessed, but he refuses to disclose the names of those who beat him. His injuries are not of a dangerous character.

BURGLARIES.—No. 707 South Twelfth street is tenanted by a family who is temporarily absent from the city. Last evening a policeman saw a light in the house, and knowing that none lived in it at present, procured a key, and on opening the front door had the satisfaction of seeing two men leave by the rear door. The burglars had forced the kitchen door open.

Burglars entered the house of Mrs. Newell, No. 406 Wood street, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, through a front cellar door. They were alarmed by the neighbors and made their escape.

"THE BEE" is the title of a new penny evening paper which made its first appearance yesterday afternoon. It is published by McClintock & Co., at No. 118 South Fourth street, and has a neat and attractive appearance. Philadelphia is a rapidly growing city, and there is abundance of room for the new comer. The publisher has had a great deal of experience in the newspaper business, and if he makes as good a paper as is promised in his prospectus, it will secure a large circulation.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—At 1 o'clock this morning, C. Hasserott, residing at No. 804 Coates street, was awakened by a noise in his yard, and on arising saw two men at work on a rear door. He gave the alarm, and Policemen Lauer and Roberts responding quickly, succeeded in capturing both the would-be burglars. They had disposed of their tools by throwing them into an outhouse. They gave the names of Charles Fisher and Hugh O'Harra. Both will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

POLITICAL.—The Republican voters of the First ward met at the southwest corner of Sixth and Dickerson streets last evening, and organized for the ensuing year by the election of the following officers:—President, Charles Humphreys; Vice-President, Edward B. Cobb; Secretary, Edward C. Richardson; Treasurer, Lambert R. Walker. There was quite a large attendance, and the interest manifested betokens a lively campaign in that section of the city.

A STREET FIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon William Burns, John McKinney, and Samuel Dickson engaged in a fight on Eighth street, below Vine. They were all intoxicated, and as they were likely to do more damage to the females who promenade that thoroughfare than themselves, the police were notified, and all were taken into custody and escorted before Alderman Carpenter, who held them to keep the peace.

A WIFE BEATER.—Peter Mitchell, residing on Spring Garden street, near Fifteenth, yesterday went to his home in a drunken condition, and after finding the usual amount of fault with his wife drove her into the street, flourishing a large knife over her head. He made several threats to kill her, whereupon Policeman Sauer, of the Eighth District, took charge of him and locked him up. Alderman Massey committed him in default of $600 bail.

A CANAL BOAT DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The canal boat Floating City, lying at Pier No. 7 Port Richmond, was totally destroyed fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Patrick Smith, a boat hand, who was asleep at the time of the breaking out of the fire, only succeeding in making his escape after being badly burned about the body and legs. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

A WAIF.—A healthy-looking infant was found in the yard of a house on Filbert street, below Twenty-second. Attached to the clothes was a note—"Take good care of it until called for." It was sent to St. Vincent's Home.

SUICIDE.—Joseph Metcalfe, living in Leeds avenue, committed suicide last evening by cutting his throat with a razor. He has been laboring under a temporary attack of insanity.

A TERRIBLE DEBAUCH.

Death Under Singular Circumstances—A Young Man in His Carousals Dies in an Area—A Female Companion Sleeps on His Body.

Coroner Rollins was yesterday called to the Eighth precinct station house to investigate a somewhat singular case of depth. Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer McKinney, of the Eighth precinct, in going his rounds discovered two persons lying at the bottom of a flight of steps of premises No. 118 Bleecker street.

An examination, which the officer made at once, showed that a woman was lying across the body of a dead man, and that she was fast asleep. With much difficulty she was aroused and taken to the Prince Street Police Station, and there said her name was Mary Lee, of No. 174 Wooster street. The body of the man was carried to the station house, where it was subsequently identified as that of Robert Gibbons Phillips, an adopted son of John B. Phillips, deceased, formerly Assistant District Attorney under John McKeon. The testimony showed that deceased had been drinking to excess on Sunday, and at 2 o'clock in the morning he left No. 205 Wooster street, telling a female companion that he should take a car and ride up to Central Park.

After leaving the house, however, deceased met Mary Lee in a porter house, and, taking a drink or two, they started off together. In staggering along Bleecker street they stepped into the unprotected area and fell to the bottom of the flight of stairs, Phillips falling with so much force as to burst a panel from the basement door with his head. Doubtless the injuries reduced him to insensibility, from which he did not recover. The woman fell across his body, and being so deeply intoxicated, failed to comprehend what had happened, and sank into a sound sleep over the corpse of her more unfortunate companion. When brought to a realizing sense of her condition by official interference, Mary was almost horror-stricken, promising to sign the pledge and never more indulge in the use of strong drink. Dr. John Beach examined the body of Mr. Phillips, and in his opinion death resulted from concussion of the brain, caused by the fall, and such was the verdict of the jury.

The jury also censure the owner of premises No. 118 Bleecker street for not placing a railing around the steps of said building for the protection of human life.

Deceased was thirty-five years of age and a native of this city. He lived at No. 157 West Thirty-first street, but spent very little of his time there. Friends took charge of the remains for interment.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
5 3 3t

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Success of Gen. Fremont's Railroad

A Uniform Rate of Interest.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Plot Against Napoleon.

Deadly Missiles Discovered.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pacific Railroad Matters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A caucus of Southern members and Senators was held last evening, with the view of agreeing upon some plan to unite the various schemes for the Southern Pacific Railroad. After some consultation it was agreed that they would support the Transcontinental Railroad, better known as the Fremont road. Southern men are uniting with friends of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with the understanding that the latter road will secure the united vote of the Southern delegation if the Northern Pacific men will pledge themselves to vote for the Fremont road.

Civil Service.

Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill came up to-day and occupied the attention of the House during the morning hour, at the expiration of which it went over. This bill has fewer friends this session than it had last, and members are of the opinion that it cannot pass.

The Funding Bill.

Secretary Boutwell, in conversation to-day, seemed more hopeful than usual on the prospect of getting a Funding bill through that would enable him to fund the debt.

Uniform Interest.

It is stated to-day that the Ways and Means Committee will report in favor of a uniform rate of interest at four per cent. for all bonds.

Senate Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following nominations were sent in to-day to the Senate:—Samuel F. Day, of Florida, to be Consul at Winnipeg; Oscar Malmrood, of Minnesota, Consul at Picton; Thomas H. Pearne, of Tennessee, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Henry W. Smith, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Seventh District of Ohio; Horatio Woodbury, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Indiana; George A. Crawford, of Maine, Chaplain in the Navy; Ensign J. E. Morse to be Master in the Navy.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The House joint resolution creating the 30th day of May in each year a public holiday for the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers was taken up by unanimous consent.

Mr. Sherman said he was opposed to creating a precedent for the establishment of public holidays upon every conceivable subject. Contracts could not be made on legal holidays, and they interfered with ordinary business avocations, which should not be permitted except upon the most sufficient reasons.

Mr. Drake thought the nation could well afford to appropriate one day in the year to the memory of her 300,000 slain.

Mr. Sherman replied that the graves of these soldiers, like those of the Revolutionary heroes, would soon be lost sight of, but that the resolution contemplated a fixed holiday for all time hereafter.

Mr. Pomeroy thought the proposed floral decorations should be of a voluntary rather than a compulsory character.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the subject was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs—yeas, 37; nays, 12.

Mr. Sumner said a like bill failed at the last session and he had introduced another bill at the beginning of the present session, nearly a year ago, which had since slumbered in the committee, while the object of this benefit cence had been suffering in poverty.

Mr. Edmunds rose to a question of order, that unanimous consent being necessary for the consideration of the bill, the Senator from Massachusetts was not in order in view of his own objection. The Chair sustained the point of order.

The House bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was then taken up, and Mr. Trumbull expressed the hope that it would be unanimously passed without delay.

Mr. Edmunds said a similar bill was now pending before the Pension Committee, upon which they expected to report during the present week, and they would also report certain facts not now before the Senate, upon which Senators would be justified in voting for or against the bill. He therefore asked that the House bill be placed on the calendar.

House.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Paine, to admit the State of Georgia to representation in Congress, with an amendment prepared by Mr. Beaman.

By Mr. Archer, to equalize the compensation of officers of the navy and army.

Mr. Asper, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the settlement of the claims of Kansas for troops called out by the Governor, on the requisition of Major-General Curtis, to repel the invasion of General Price. Recommitted.

Mr. Stiles offered a concurrent resolution for a final adjournment of this session on Monday, 4th of July, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Schenck preferred to go on and do the work, and thus find out when they could adjourn.

The previous question was seconded—yeas 76, nays 40.

Mr. Schenck called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was adopted—yeas, 85; nays, 65.

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour, when Mr. Jenckes, from the Committee on the Reorganization of the Civil Service, reported a bill to regulate the civil service of the United States.

The bill provides that all appointments of civil officers of the Government, except postmasters and such officers as are required to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made from persons found best qualified for the position after open and competitive examinations and after terms of probation. It provides for these who shall constitute the civil service commission, these commissioners to hold office for five years, and this commission is to prescribe the qualifications requisite for the appointment to each branch and grade of the civil service; to establish rules governing applications, examinations, and periods and conditions of probation, and to report to Congress at the opening of each session. An examination of all officers is to be held every four years, and such as may not be found qualified are to be recommended for dismissal, and to be dismissed accordingly. The President or the Senate may require an applicant for any office that requires confirmation by the Senate to appear before the board and be examined as to qualifications.

Mr. Jenckes explained to the House the principles and details of the bill, which dealt, he said, entirely with the inferior officers of the Government. Speaking of the great inducements held out to smugglers by the frequent changes of Custom House officers, and the consequent ignorance of these officers, he mentioned the fact that in New York there had been in twenty-one years four hundred changes for two hundred and forty offices. That was the harvest time for smugglers.

Mr. Peters objected to the bill that there was nothing in it to prevent Rebels with their hands dripping with loyal blood from passing examinations and obtaining offices.

Mr. Jenckes asked what was there now to prevent the appointment of disloyal men to these minor offices.

Mr. Peters said that he would have neither a Rebel nor a Democrat in any of the offices of the Government.

Mr. Beck remarked that the gentlemen from Maine did not seem to care whether office-holders were thieves or not, so long as they were not Democrats.

Mr. Peters replied that they did not have thieves in the Republican party. (Laughter on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Beck was glad to hear it. That was a new discovery.

Mr. Jenckes objected to the introduction of political elements, which did not belong to the bill.

Mr. Peters remarked that that was a Yankee mode of answering a question.

Mr. Jenckes said that it answered it completely. He did not suppose that the proposed measure met all the difficulties in the way. The wit of man could not devise any bill that would.

Mr. Ela suggested that the principal robberies of the Government were perpetrated by those high officers whose appointment required confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. Peters inquired whether the section authorizing the President or Senate to send for examination applicants for office requiring confirmation by the Senate would not have justified them in sending Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bradley, of New Jersey, before the commission to be examined as to their fitness for the Supreme Bench?

Mr. Jenckes wanted to know whether there was anything in the law now to prevent the President from examining any applicant for office to his heart's content.

Mr. Jenckes admitted that, but thought it an additional argument in favor of the bill, because, if the minor officers had felt secure in their positions, such frauds would not have been attempted.

Mr. Benton inquired whether, if competitive examination should be applied to the lower offices, the same principle ought not to hold good as to the higher offices?

Mr. Jenckes replied that the argument for the bill was as strong as the proportion of the numbers. There were 23,000 offices within the scope of the bill and only 4000 offices outside of it. If the basis were sound the superstructure would be secure.

Mr. Benton wanted to know why the same principle should not as well apply to members of Congress?

Mr. Jenckes suggested, in reply, that members did go before their constituents for examination every two years.

Mr. Benton remarked that his objection to the bill was that it took the power out of the hands of the people and put it in the hands of a commission. The more this power was removed from the people the more anti-democratic the Government became.

Mr. Jenckes said he would like to be pointed to a more Democratic or Republican measure than the one before the House. It opened the door of the public service to all, the only exclusiveness applying to ignorance, incapacity, and viciousness.

Mr. Sargent moved to insert an additional section forbidding members of Congress to solicit verbally or in writing from the President, or any head of a department or bureau, the appointment of any person to office, and making the offense a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $1000.

Mr. Peters suggested whether the punishment should not be hanging. (Laughter.)

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

The House then, at 12·45, went into Committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

The pending paragraph being that referring to vessels of cast-iron not otherwise provided for, on motion of Mr. Schenck the paragraph was struck out.

The next paragraph, referring to glazed, tinned or enamelled wrought iron hollow ware, was also on motion of Mr. Schenck struck out.

The next paragraph was that imposing a duty of 1¼ cents per pound on cast iron, steam, gas or water pipe.

Mr. Griswold moved to reduce the duty to one cent, and argued in support of his amendment.

Mr. Schenck opposed it, and the amendment was rejected.

The paragraph was then, on motion of Mr. Schenck, struck out.

The next paragraph taxing all other castings of iron not otherwise provided for 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, was also, on motion of Mr. Schenck, struck out. This was the last of the paragraphs relating to iron.

FROM EUROPE.

Fenians Discharged.

LONDON, May 3.—The party of Fenians captured at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, last week, have been discharged. They were accused of secretly enlisting and drilling men, but the evidence was insufficient to hold them.

The French Infernal Machines.

PARIS, May 3.—The explosive machines designed to be used against the Emperor, which were recently seized at the houses of conspirators here by the police authorities, are described by the morning journals:—They resembled quoits. The ring was divided into several small chambers, each of which contained a vial of nitrate of potash. Percussion caps were ingeniously fitted, slightly raised from the surface, so that in falling upon any hard substance the machine was nearly certain to explode. A ring was attached to the periphery, to aid in throwing the missile adroitly.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The first witness to-day, Hon. David Atwood, Representative of the Madison, Wisconsin, District in the House of Representatives, testified that Mrs. McFarland gave readings at Madison, at which witness was present.

Joel B. Elwood, a lawyer, was the next witness, and Mr. Sinclair, of the *Tribune*, followed. The testimony was not important.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff testified that Mrs. McFarland took lessons in reading and elocution, first from witness' husband, then from witness herself; subsequently attended readings given by Mrs. McFarland.

Mrs. Sage, mother of Mrs. McFarland, was then called: Judge Davis—Are you the mother of Mrs. Richardson? Answer—I am, sir.

Mr. Graham—I object to this form of question. They must put it, "Are you the mother of the woman who claims to be Mrs. Richardson?"

Mrs. Sage testified to many family incidents in the McFarlands' life, generally unimportant, and much of her testimony was ruled out.

Judge Davis proposed to show that McFarland wrote to his wife that he would burn down Mrs. McFarland's father's house if his wife did not come to him immediately and bring the child, notwithstanding its being dangerously ill, but it was ruled out.

Mrs. Sage further testified that her daughter, Mrs. McFarland, and children had lived with her a great deal without compensation. On cross-examination she said she did not see any harm in her daughter going to Indiana to get a divorce; she acted quite right in all things.

Mr. Graham said he asked the question to show the morality of the witness, with the view of impugning her testimony hereafter.

She also swore that the visits from Mrs. McFarland were forced by necessity, not from affection; knew Richardson intended to marry my daughter; think the intercepted letter was a rash one to write so soon after separation.

Recess was here taken.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Stocks heavy. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 114⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111⅝; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865 do., 111; do. do. new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113⅛; do. 1868, 113⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 71; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 72; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 97½; Erie, 23⅛; Reading, 101; Adams Express, 63⅛; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 97⅛; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 121⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅛.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Arrived, steamship New York, from Bremen.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Arrived—Steamer Beckton, from Naples.

REFRIGERATORS.

SECOND SEASON.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!
The Davis Refrigerator.
The Davis Refrigerator.
The Davis Refrigerator.
The Davis Refrigerator.
Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.
King of the World.
King of the World.
King of the World.
King of the World.
SOLE DEPOT,
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,
Central House-furnishing Store,
915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
4 7 thstu4m5p

1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.
OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1803 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards."
5 3 1m

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

The Crisis in France.

Number of Arrests Made.

Noble Action of the "Union Home"

The Oneida Orphans Succored.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Plot.

PARIS, May 3.—*La France* of to-day says, in view of the plot just discovered, there is but a slight possibility of amnesty for the forty-two persons now in custody.

The Plebiscite Meetings.

M. Benneville sends from Rome to the Foreign Office here a demand from the French bishops and their attendants in that city that their votes be accepted in favor of the *plebiscite*.

The last of the public meetings to discuss the proposed reforms was held yesterday. There was some disorder, but no violence. Soldiers were present at many of the meetings.

Continued Arrests in Paris.

The arrests of persons accused of complicity in the plot against the life of the Emperor continue to be made. Several houses in the Quartier Latin were searched by the police yesterday.

A Wandering Jew.

GENEVA, May 3.—Cernuchi, the Italian banker, who was expelled from France for contributing money to the anti-*Plebiscite* Committee, has just been ordered to leave Geneva. His offense consisted in contributing a second hundred thousand francs from this city for the same object. Before leaving, however, he received a telegram from M. Gambetta, radical member of the Corps Legislatif and officer of the anti-*Plebiscite* Committee in Paris, acknowledging the receipt of the money.

English Cotton Supply.

MANCHESTER, May 3.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, last evening, much satisfaction was expressed at the production of cotton being now commensurate with consumption.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, May 3.—The Newmarket races commenced to-day. The Prince of Wales stakes were won by Toison d'Or. The following horses also won races:—Lady Masham and Garde Mobille.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oneida Orphans.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following letter to Mrs. Fremont in response to a communication from that lady, announcing that the managers of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans will take charge of and educate the children of those who were lost on the Oneida:

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.—My Dear Madam:—I have received your letter enclosing the announcement that the managers of the Union Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, N. Y., are prepared to take charge of and educate the children who have been left fatherless by the fatal collision of the British steamer Bombay with the United States ship Oneida in the Bay of Yeddo. I beg that you will allow me to express to you and your associates, for myself and for the whole naval service, the high appreciation that will be felt for this act of generous charity.

The fate of the officers and men of the Oneida and the circumstances under which it was met were such as appeal for sympathy to every heart, and they present to the world an example of courage and discipline of which the men and women of our country may well be proud. To provide for the orphans of those who died so suddenly yet so bravely is an act worthy of your noble charity—an act noble in itself and which will have an effect for good beyond the present.

There is no stronger sorrow than that which comes with the thought of those who are left unprovided behind; and death, whatever form it takes, will be met with less regret, if not with more courage, by every sailor as he realizes that the hearts of his countrywomen are open and warm towards them.

In the name of the officers and men of the navy I thank the managers and members of your institution, and assure you of a grateful remembrance of your kindness by them and their children, and of the higher reward which will come to you with the consciousness of giving joy to so many hearts.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of Navy.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The bill was laid aside.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably the bill to authorize the settlement of accounts of officers of the army and navy.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill prescribing rules of evidence in certain cases.

Also, with amendment, the bill to amend the bankrupt law.

Also, several bills on the same subject, with a recommendation that they be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported favorably the House bill appropriating $5000 to satisfy a judgment against Grenville M. Dodge and other officers of the United States for acts done by them in the line of their duty. Passed.

Bills were introduced as follows:—

By Mr. Cameron, to furnish medals to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts soldiers.

By Mr. Drake, to promote the greater efficiency of the navy, and to regulate pensions in the Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Harris, for the relief of the inhabitants of the cities of Black Hawk and Central City, in Colorado Territory.

The calendar was then proceeded with.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The next paragraph was on all cast or other description of steel in ingots, blooms, or billets, and on rolled or hammered steel in bars, rods, sheets, slabs, plates, bands, coils, or straps, 3½ cents per pound.

Mr. Asper moved to reduce the duty to 2 cents.

Mr. Hawley moved to strike out the paragraph.

Mr. Allison moved to make the duty 2½ cents, and a long discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Asper, Hawley, Allison, Kelley, Brooks (N. Y.), Ingersoll, Maynard, Judd, Cleveland, Eldridge, and Schenck.

Mr. Schenck, in reply to all that had been said about the proposed classification of steel being in favor of the manufacturers, said that the manufacturers had not asked for that change of classification, but had opposed it. It was a question of revenue more than of protection.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Leh Gold L....	100 sh Read....b60. 50⅜
s5wn.. 93¾	100 do..b60wn. 50½
$1000 do.......c. 92¾	500 do......ls. 50⅝
$1000 do.......... 92¾	200 do.....b60. 50·56
$1600 C & Am 6s, 83. 90	400 do.......ls. 50⅜
$10000 Amer Gold....114⅛	100 do......b5. 50⅝
$2100 City 6s, New. 102¾	100 do.......b5. 50½
260 sh Gr & Coats St 38	100 do............50·56
69 do......... 38	100 do.. s5&in.50·56
16 sh Leh Val...ls. 55¾	100 do......b30. 50½
20 do.......... 55¾	100 do............50·56
10 sh Cam & Am R.	100 do........... 50⅜
s5wn..120¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$9000 Phila & E 7s.. 92	10 sh Penna R.c&p. 55⅞
$1600 do s5. 92	100 do........ 55⅞
$2000 Leh gold L.ls. 92⅜	18 do....c&p. 55⅞
$500 do........ 93⅛	20 do.d bill.ls 56
$1000 C & A m 6s,'83 90	10 sh Read R....ls. 50⅜
$2000 Pa 1st mt.....100½	15 do........ 50⅜
$100 City 6s, New.102¾	20 sh Ch & Wal R.. 44
$2000 Sch N 6s '82... 59	100 sh Cata Prf.b5. 37½
100 sh Feeder Dam.. ·31	

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